University of Calcutta.

MINUTES

FOR THE YEAR

1872-73.

CALCUTTA :
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING.
1873.

INDEX.

ABDOOL LUTEEF, MOULVIE, appointed a Member of a Special Committee for making selections in English, 68.

ANNODAPRASAD BANNERJEA, BABOO, appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Law, 119.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Syndicate, 127.

ATKINSON, ME. W. S., memo. by, on the Science or B. course for the B. A. degree, 50; appointed a Member of a Committee for selecting text-books for the B. course, 51; proposals by, for introduction of Physical Geography and Mensuration in the Entrance course, 72; proposal by, for the compulsory study of a classic at the Entrance examination, 89; withdrawn, 124; elected one of the representatives of the Faculty of Arts in the Syndicate, 116.

B. A. EXAMINATION, amended regulations to take effect from January 1875, 9; Committee appointed to select text-books for the B. course, 51; result of, 62; Special Committee appointed for making selections in English, 68; text-books in Physical Science for the B. course, 70; Examiners for, 82; course for 1876, 122.

B. L. & L. L. EXAMINATIONS, examiners for, 39; text-books for, 68; result of, 75; L. L. examination for the last time to be held in January 1874, 120.

BANERJEA, REV. K. M., appointed a Member of a Special Committee for making selections in English, 68; elected one of the representatives of the Faculty of Arts in the Syndicate, 116.

BAULIA HIGH SCHOOL, recommended for affiliation up to the First Arts standard, with effect from 1st January 1873, 118.

BAYLEY, THE HON'BLE E. C., appointed Member of a Special Committee for making selections in English, 68; address by, 94.

BLANFORD, ME., appointed Member of a Committee for selecting text-books for the B. course of the B. A. examination, 51; appointed Member of a Committee for preparing a list of books to be purchased for the University Library, 84.

BROWNING, ME., letter from, on the Urdu Selections for Entrance, 40.

BUDGET OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the University, 42.

CHANCELLOR, His Excellency the, address by, 98.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS, letter from, 22.

CLARKE, MR., appointed Member of a Committee for selecting text-books for the B. course of the B. A. examination, 51.

CONTINGENT BILLS, 18, 24, 46, 72, 92, 126.

CUTCLIFFE, DR., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Medicine, 119.

DAMPIER, MR. H. L., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 119.

DWARKANAUTH MITTER, THE HON'BLE, appointed Member of a Special Committee for making selections in English, 68.

EGERTON, THE HON'BLE R. E., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 119.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, selection and publication of English course discontinued, 7; character of the, in English, defined, 23; result of, 47; Urdu Selections for, 52; Examiners for, 81; course for 1875, 121.

EWART, DR., appointed Member of a Committee for selecting text-books for the B. course of the B. A. examination, 51.

FACULTY OF ARTS, Minutes of, 116; President and representative of, 116.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, Minutes of, 29, 117; President and representative of, 117.

FACULTY OF LAW, Minutes of, 1, 6, 25, 115; President and representative of, 115.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, Minutes of, 3, 5, 114; President and representative of, 114.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, amended regulations to take effect from December 1873, 9; result of, 48; Special Committee appointed for making selections in English, 68; examiners for, 82; course for 1875, 122.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, letter from, 10; letter to, 16.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, letters from, 9, 26, 31, 67.

GOVERNMENT OF N. W. PROVINCES, letter from, 84.

HONOR EXAMINATION IN ARTS, Special Committee appointed for making selections in English, 68; result of, 79.

INGLIS, THE HON'BLE J. T. D., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 119.

JARDINE, THE REVD. DR, appointed Member of Special Committee for making selections in English, 68.

JEYPORE MOHARAJA'S College recommended for affiliation up to the First Arts standard, with effect from 1st January 1873, 118.

KABIR-UD-DIN, MOULVIE, appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 119.

KRISHNAKAMAL BHATTACHARJEA, BABOO, appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 119.

L. C. E. & B. C. E. EXAMINATIONS, result of, 8; alteration in the system of marking at the, 38; examiners for, 123.

L. M. S. & B. M. EXAMINATIONS, examiners for, 50; result of, 124.

LEONARD, MR. H., appointed Member of a Committee for drawing up a list of furniture for the Senate House, 46.

LORD BISHOP, THE RIGHT REVD., appointed Member of a Special Committee for making selections in English, 68.

M. A. EXAMINATION, result of, 80.

MACPHERSON, THE HON'BLE A. G., elected President of the Faculty of Law, and representative in the Syndicate, 115.

MARKBY, THE HON'BLE W., elected President of the Faculty of Arts, and one of the representatives in the Syndicate, 116; appointed Member of a Committee for drawing up a list of furniture for the Senate House, 46; appointed Member of a Committee for preparing a list of books to be purchased for the University Library, 84.

MCLEOD, DR. K., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Medicine, 119.

MIDNAPORE HIGH SCHOOL recommended for affiliation up to the First Arts standard, with effect from the 1st January 1873, 118.

MILLETT, MR., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Law, 119.

MITCHELL, REVD. DR., appointed Member of a Special Committee for making selections in English, 68.

MUIR COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD, affiliated in Arts and Law from 1st July 1873, 26.

PHILLIPS, MR. A., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Law, 119.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND, studentship examination, candidates for, 24; examiners for, 39; result of, 81; fee for, 81.

PRIZE books, purchase of, from local book-sellers, sanctioned by Government, 9.

PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE, executors to the late; letter from, 83.

RADHAKANTA MEMORIAL FUND, letter from the Honorary Secretary of, 90.

REGISTRAR, salary of, increase of, sanctioned, 120.

SATKARI DATTA, BABOO, appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Medicine, 119.

SENATE, Minutes of, 4, 19, 93; additional Members of, 119.

SHAMA CHURN SIRCAR, BABOO, appointed Tagore Law Professor, 21.

SMITH, DR. GEORGE, letter from, on honorary degrees, 89.

SMITH, MR. W., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Engineering, 119.

SUTCLIFFE, MR. J., appointed Member of a Committee for drawing up a list of furniture for the Senate House, 46; appointed Member of a Committee for preparing a list of books to be purchased for the University Library, 84; appointed Member of a Special Committee for making selections in English, 68.

SYNDICATE, minutes of, 7, 22, 26, 31, 39, 47, 62, 118; constitution of, for 1873-74, 144; annual report of, 127.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR, term of office of, 20; appointed, 20.

TAGORE TRUSTEES, letter from the Solicitor of the, 83.

TAWNEY, MR., appointed Member of a Special Committee for making selections in English, 68; appointed Member of a Committee for preparing a list of books for the University Library, 84.

THOMSON, DR. MURRAY, appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Medicine, 119.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING, furniture for, 67.

VERNACULARS, examination in, correspondence regarding the, 31-35.

WENGER, REVD. DR., appointed a Fellow, and attached to the Faculty of Arts, 119.

WOODROW, MR., letter from, on false personation, 49.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 1.

THE 27TH APRIL.

Present:

THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON, *in the Chair.*

THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.

MR. BELL.

MR. G. C. PAUL.

BABOO JUGGADANANDA MOOKERJEA, RAI BAHADOOR.

1. The Faculty met for the purpose of advising the Syndicate as to the steps to be taken for electing a Tagore Professor of Law in July, when the term expires for which Mr. Cowell was appointed.

The Faculty were of opinion that the following advertisement should be published in the Newspapers, and that a second meeting of the Faculty should be held on the 22nd June to consider the applications for the appointment, and to report to the Syndicate any further measures which it might then be thought desirable to adopt—

"The term of three years for which the present Tagore Professor of Law was appointed will expire on 10th July next, and on or before that date a meeting of the Senate will be convened, for the purpose of electing a successor for such further term as the Senate may approve."

"The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is, that the Professor shall deliver annually one complete course of lectures on some branch of Hindu, Mahommedan, or Anglo-Indian Law."

"Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 15th June, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they would be prepared to lecture."

(Confirmed.) J. SUTCLIFFE,

A. G. MACPHERSON, *Registrar.*

President.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 1.

THE 6TH MAY.

Present:

DR. F. N. MACNAMARA, *in the Chair.*
DR. D. B. SMITH.
DR. ANDERSON.
MUNSHEE TAMEEZ KHAN, KHAN BAHADOOR.

2. The Faculty met to consider the question of substituting the First Examination in Arts for the Entrance Examination, as a qualification for admission to the First L. M. S. Examination.

It was resolved :—

(1.) That the Faculty approve of the substitution of the First Examination in Arts for the Entrance Examination, as a qualification for admission to the First L. M. S. Examination.

(2.) That, in the opinion of the Faculty, the First Examination in Arts should be retained as a qualification for admission to the First M. B. Examination; but that a higher standard in the professional subjects of the M. B. Examination should be prescribed.

(3.) That the Principal of the Medical College, in consultation with the College Council, be requested to suggest, for the consideration of the Faculty, such changes in the present M. B. Courses as may be deemed advisable.

(Confirmed.) J. SUTCLIFFE,
F. N. MACNAMARA, *Registrar.*
President.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 1.

THE 11TH MAY.

Present:

MR. WOODROW, *in the Chair.*
MR. LEONARD.
COLONEL HYDE.
BABOO KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEA.
BABOO GOURDAS BYSACK.
BABOO RAJENDRALÁL MITRA.
BABOO PRASANNAKUMÁR SARVÁDHIKÁRI.
REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
REV. S. DYSON.
REV. R. JARDINE.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
DR. CHUCKERBUTTY.
MUNSHEE TAMEEZ KHAN, KHAN BAHADOOR.

3. The Senate met to receive the Report of the Syndicate on the business of the year 1871-72.

The Report, having been circulated to Members, was taken as read.

A discussion took place on the decision of the Syndicate to discontinue the practice of making selections in English for the Entrance Examination, and publishing them two years before the Examination.

Baboo Prasannakumár Sarvádhikári moved :—

"That the Syndicate be requested to reconsider their decision."

The motion was put to the vote, and lost by a majority of one.

The Senate then adopted the Report.

(Confirmed.) J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

H. WOODROW,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 2.

THE 19TH JUNE.

(In circulation.)

4. Read extract from the proceedings of two Special Meetings of the Medical College Council, held on 28th and 29th May, forwarded with letter No. 155 of 7th June, from the Officiating Principal.

RESOLVED—

That on the substitution of the First Examination in Arts for the Entrance Examination, as a qualification for admission to the First L. M. S. Examination, every candidate for the Second M. B. Examination shall (in addition to the present subjects) be examined in one of the following subjects to be selected by himself:—

Chemistry.
Botany.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Physiology (including Comparative Physiology.)

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
F. N. MACNAMARA,
President.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 2.

THE 22ND JUNE.

Present :

THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
MR. MONTRIOU.
KUMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA, RAI BAHADOOR.
BABOO JUGGADANANDA MOOKERJEA, RAI BAHADOOR.
MOULVI ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.

5. The Faculty met to receive the applications of candidates for the Tagore Law Professorship.

Read applications from the following gentlemen :—

MR. COWELL.
MR. PIFFARD.
MR. LINGHAM.
MR. GOODEVE.
BABOO SHAMACHURN SIRCAR.

The Faculty resolved to recommend to the Syndicate :—

(1.) That the Professor be appointed for a term extending from the 11th July 1872 to the 31st August 1873, and at the expiration of that term be eligible for re-appointment.

(2.) That some branch or branches of Mahomedan Law, as administered in the High Courts of India and the Courts subordinate to them, should form the subject for lectures.

(3.) That of the several candidates who have offered themselves, Baboo Shamachurn Sircar, in the opinion of the Faculty, is the most eligible.

(Confirmed.)
A. G. MACPHERSON,
President.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 1.

THE 29TH JUNE.

Present:

THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE REV. DR. MITCHELL.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
MR. LEONARD.

6. Read proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Senate on the 11th May.

ORDERED—

That, as the decision of the Syndicate to discontinue the practice of making selections in English for the Entrance Examination, and publishing them two years before the Examination has been confirmed by the Senate, steps be taken by the Registrar to make known this decision to all Schools and Colleges.

7. Read proceedings of a meeting of the Faculty of Law on the 22nd June.

RESOLVED—

1. That a meeting of the Senate be summoned for the 10th July for the purpose of electing a Tagore Professor of Law, and that the names of the gentlemen who are candidates for the Professorship be circulated to the Senate.

2. That the following resolution be submitted by the Syndicate for the sanction of the Senate:—

That the Professor be appointed for a term extending from 11th July 1872 to the 31st August 1873, and at the expiration of that term be eligible for re-appointment.

3. That on proceeding to elect a Professor from the candidates whose names are before the Senate, the following proposal be submitted by the Syndicate:—

That Baboo Shamachurn Sircar, who has been recommended by the Faculty of Law, be appointed.

8. Read proceedings of the Faculty of Medicine on the question of substituting the First Examination in Arts for the Entrance Examination, as a qualification for admission to the First L. M. S. Examination.

ORDERED—

That these proceedings be brought forward at a future meeting of the Syndicate for consideration.

9. The Examiners in Civil Engineering reported that the following candidates had attained the standard for passing:—

B. C. E.

Second Division.

Bremner, A. G.	...	Presidency College, C. E. Dept.

L. C. E.

First Division.

Chaudhuri, Kirtichandra	..	Presidency College, C. E. Dept.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Ray, Chandramoha	...	Presidency College,	C. E. Dept.
Milne, W. P.	...	Ditto	ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Dharanidhar	...	Ditto	ditto.
Swinden, J. R.	...	Ditto	ditto.
Rees, J. C.	...	Ditto	ditto.
Pal, Prasanna Kumar	...	Ditto	ditto.

ORDERED—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the Gazette. Further, that the proposal of the Examiner in Mathematics, with reference to the marks to be gained in Mechanical Philosophy, be referred to the Faculty of Engineering for report.

10. Read resolution of the Government of India, No. 2707, dated 15th April last, sanctioning the purchase of prize books awarded by the University from the local book-sellers.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

11. Read letter No. 188 of 25th April, from the Government of India, conveying the sanction of the Governor General in Council to the amended Regulations for the First Examination in Arts and the degree of B. A., which were passed by the Senate at a meeting on 3rd April last.

ORDERED—

That the amended Regulations be published in the Gazette, with a notification that the amended Regulations for the First Examination in Arts will take effect at the Examination of December 1873, and those for the degree of B. A., at the Examination for January 1875.

12. Read letter No. 200, dated 3rd May, from the Government of India, desiring that the question of increasing the Registrar's salary may remain in abeyance for the present.

ORDERED—

That the consideration of the subject be deferred till the financial results of the present year be ascertained.

13. Read the following letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal with its enclosure:—

From C. BERNARD, ESQ., *Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No.* 2116, *dated the* 21*st June* 1872.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 247, dated the 13th April 1872, communicating the views of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate in regard to the Hindustani and Urdu Languages, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor was in hopes that there was merely a question of names between himself and the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate; but His Honor regrets to find from the present letter that there is in fact much more material difference. No doubt the difference between those who would teach, in the ordinary vernacular schools, a tolerably simple language as understood by all decently educated and intelligent people, and those who would teach a book language very largely supplemented from the Arabic and Persian, is a very old one. The Lieutenant-Governor by no means admits that Sir Charles Trevelyan and those who thought with him were found to be, or admitted by themselves to be, in the wrong. On the contrary, in all the early period of Mr. Campbell's service, he was under the impression that their views were generally accepted by the Government and the European public; and it has been quite new to His Honor to learn from recent correspondence that there has been a revival of the classical school which the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate seem to represent. Certain it is that the term "Hindustani" has been and is the term officially used by Her Majesty's Government in England and by the Government of India to signify the language of the people of Hindustan in which our officers are examined. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that the teaching in the Government vernacular schools should be confined to books which are in a comparatively simple form of this

language, and I am to forward, for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the accompanying copy of a letter* addressed to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction regarding the Bengali language, which may illustrate the Lieutenant-Governor's views on vernacular languages, and the necessity which His Honor thinks there is for guarding against the abuse of vernacular education in the hands of pedagogues, whether it be Latin or Sanskrit or Arabic, which they would interpolate into the vulgar tongue.

* No. 2102, dated 21st June.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor does not attempt to decide the difficult question whether the higher instruction in the upper schools of Hindustani districts should be imparted by the assistance of English or through an Urdu language not really vernacular, but which is no doubt oriental, the deficiencies of ordinary Hindustani being supplemented by the Arabic of the previous conquerors of India. Behar is but one of several Hindustani provinces, and His Honor thinks that this question must be decided by the Government of India.

3. I am, however, to remind the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate that the present correspondence arose from the rules for the conduct of examinations in the vernacular which the University proposed to establish. Your present letter appears to decline in any degree to meet the views of this Government regarding these examinations. On this point His Honor must say that whatever may be best in regard to the languages to be taught to the boys in Government schools, he considers that this is a question for the Government of the country, and not for the University authorities, to decide. The University is not a teaching but an examining body. In the latter capacity it both is the greatest possible aid to the Government, and exercises a great influence in matters of education; but if going beyond these recognized functions it seeks to direct the teaching of Government schools, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that much evil and complication must result.

4. This proposal to conduct vernacular examinations on the model of the English middle class examinations is one which would bring the University into new fields. It has at first sight much to recommend it, and His Honor would certainly not seek to oppose the resolutions and action of the University; but the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the University proposes to give effect to its plans through the educational officers of the Government, while at the same time it objects to meet the views of the Government in regard to the subjects of examination. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor must decline to permit the Government officers to take part in the matter. It must be infinitely confusing if the University prescribes one standard while the Government prescribes another, and at any rate the Government officers cannot serve two masters. His Honor does not think that the plan will succeed unless it is carried out in concert with each of the local Governments concerned, and unless the University confines itself to examining in the subjects taught in the schools, without attempting to lay down and limit the subjects which are to be taught.

From C. BERNARD, ESQ., *Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction,— No.* 2102, *dated Calcutta, the* 21*st June* 1872.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter No. 1715, dated the 6th May 1872, submitting with his opinion copies of papers on the subject of the Bengali language with reference to the Lieutenant-Governor's* minute on the teaching of vernacular languages in the Lower Provinces.

* Dated 4th December 1871.

2. Regarding the letter itself, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor strongly objects to Mr. Atkinson interpolating words in quotations in order to controvert those words as so set forth. For instance, in paragraph 2, when apparently quoting His Honor's

minute, Mr. Atkinson interpolates the word "spoken," and in paragraph 4, the word "uneducated," neither of which were used by His Honor.

3. Though the Lieutenant-Governor by no means accepts the interpretation put by Mr. Atkinson on the enclosures of his letter, yet he considers the enclosures themselves are extremely valuable, and suffice to put the matter under discussion in a clear light.

4. His Honor does not think it necessary to enter into the philological question whether the Bengali is a direct descendant from the Sanskrit (although as a philological question it is one admitting much doubt). Suffice it to say that the Lieutenant-Governor quite admits that the Bengali is most intimately connected with Sanskrit roots, and that therefore the term "bastardize" may not be strictly correct when used to signify the introduction of words and phrases foreign to the modern language. His Honor's meaning, however, in that respect was probably tolerably apparent.

5. From the papers now submitted, it appears that in truth the Bengali language was originally a very limited language, and that as new ideas are developed among the people, it is in fact necessary to engraft in it new words, either Sanskrit or foreign. It seems that under foreign rule a large number of Persian, some Portuguese, and a good many English words have been thus adopted, while there has also been a large growth from the Sanskrit. This is all very legitimate, and is the natural course of things which the Lieutenant-Governor certainly does not seek to turn aside. But it also appears that there has sprung up a school of native "Purists" who increase the Sanskrit in a non-natural manner, "*most rigidly excluding every word of Persian or Arabic origin*" and substituting Sanskrit. This school, which is now the fashionable school of Bengali authors, makes it their "leading canon that no single word shall be admitted which is not of Sanskrit derivation." This seems to the Lieutenant-Governor a most

artificial, and His Honor must take leave to say pedantic system. It is somewhat as if a school of English authors were to insist on excluding rigidly from the English language all words of French or Latin or of any other than Teutonic origin and to fill up the *lacunæ* by the wholesale importation of German words and compounds. The result is, that, according to the Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, "the book Bengali substitutes for about one-"fourth of the words in universal use other Sanskrit (frequently "compound and antiquated) words. So large an employ of un-"usual words renders our book-language utterly unintelligible to "the intelligent man from the streets."

And further—

"It is an excuse for importing into our *vernacular* grammars an enormous quantity of rules and refinements on which, I fear, much time is wasted in the schools."

To so ridiculous an extent is this carried, that we are told in the correspondence that in some so-called Bengali books Sanskrit compounds unintelligible to the pandits as well as to the boys are used, but are explained in English by a glossary appended!

6. Much more serious and sad is this statement:—"In our "Infant Reader No. II, universally used in our schools, the sen-"tences of three or four words used to illustrate the compound "letters contain marvellous words. I have heard learned scholars "dispute as to their meaning, and seen them refer to Sanskrit "dictionaries for them."

It is not only European officers who give these accounts. The most vivid description of the manner in which the proper teaching of the vernacular to little boys is habitually sacrificed to pedantry is given by Baboo Krishna Kamul Bhattacharjee, Professor of Sanskrit in the Presidency College. He says: "Some work of "Vidyasagara or Akhaykumara, or of some other author who has "trodden in the steps of those two well-known names, is actually "taught, the hard Sanskrit words contained in the books are

"explained, and some rules of the combination of letters and of "words are incidentally expounded. This is all that the boys are "required to learn in the Bengali class, so far as the vernacular is "concerned. Even the examiners at the time of the annual exami- "nations cannot devise any other method of testing the proficiency "of the boys in their mother tongue." No description could go beyond this. The Lieutenant-Governor can only say that he must, and he will put a stop to this state of things.

7. One of the Inspectors of Schools says in the enclosure of the letter under reply, that the artificial revival of a language, supposed to have been written some centuries ago, is a system which "has been cherished by the Bengal Education Department." If so, the Lieutenant-Governor insists that the Education Department shall cease to cherish it, and shall devote themselves to promote the teaching of the real vernacular of the country.

8. No doubt the spoken dialects in the different parts of the Lower Provinces vary very much. No doubt the written language must differ to some extent from the spoken dialect. The written language does and must contain many Sanskrit and foreign words; but still there is a vast difference between the written language intelligible to tolerably educated and intelligent men all over the country and the language rendered unintelligible by the introduction of pedantic words and phrases. The Lieutenant-Governor does not wish to exclude all new words. It is entirely a question of degree. His Honor desires that the Infant Reader No. II and all similar books may be positively prohibited in all Government schools, and that you will be so good as to prescribe a sanctioned set of school-books written in fairly simple and intelligible Bengali, and not disfigured by pedantry. Every Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Schools will be held strictly responsible to see that the vernacular teaching and examining is not of the nature described by the Professor of Sanskrit as quoted above, but that good, honest vernacular is properly taught, and the examinations conducted in a proper manner.

9. I am to request that you will be so good as to favor the Lieutenant-Governor with a report on the subject as soon as possible.

ORDERED—

That the following reply be sent to the Government of Bengal, and that the entire correspondence be submitted to the Government of India.

No. 265, *dated Calcutta, the* 8*th July* 1872.

I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2116, dated 21st June, in which you convey the Lieutenant-Governor's decision to forbid the Officers under his government from taking any part in the proposed vernacular examinations to be held by the University.

This decision will, no doubt, in practice, prevent the holding of such examinations in Lower Bengal, and so deprive the people of that Province of the benefits which the University confidently hoped would accrue from the proposed measure. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate lament this decision, which, however, is one entirely within His Honor's discretion.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate regret likewise to find that the Lieutenant-Governor still attributes to the University the use of a "language not really vernacular." The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have persistently disclaimed any such intention. They do not desire to use any pedantic standard; what they seek to adopt is, the standard actually in use by the people themselves: and they believe that in India, as in all other countries, this standard is best indicated by the language of the popular literature and of the vernacular newspaper Press, which they believe His Honor will find, on enquiry, to be that also of the domestic correspondence, and of the familiar conversation of the educated classes who speak Hindustani.

They by no means desire to affirm that this standard is abstractedly the most desirable—or that to which the language,

which is now probably in a transition state, may ultimately conform. These are matters on which a large diversity of opinion may well be entertained, and as to which, it is not within their province to pronounce any decision.

In fact, the question must probably be determined by circumstances, which neither any action of the University, nor even of Government, is likely materially to affect, and the result of which no one can with confidence foretell. The attention of the University, I am to state, has been directed solely to what is a simple matter of fact—that is, the actual standard of the Hindustani or Urdu language as used by the educated classes of India. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate consider it their duty to confine their enquiry to this point only. The grounds upon which their decision has been based have been already communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor. They can only regret that these grounds do not seem to have satisfied His Honor; but the correspondence does not disclose His Honor's reasons for disagreeing with them.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate desire me further to disclaim any intention of going beyond the recognised functions of the University, or of "directing the teaching in Government Schools" or of "declining in any degree to meet the views of Government." I am to remind the Lieutenant-Governor of what he has more than once asserted, that the Urdu or Hindustani language is the *lingua franca* of at least all the Provinces on this side of India. In adopting, therefore, a standard of Examination, the University was compelled to choose one suitable alike for the whole area over which that language is used. In the North-Western Provinces that language is more than a *lingua franca*,—it is almost the sole language of the educated classes—at least in all the cities. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have no reason to believe that the standard which they have selected meets with the disapprobation of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, or of other Governments and Administrations, or that it differs in any material degree from that adopted by Government in the Schools of these Provinces, or indeed from that hitherto adopted

in the Government Schools of Bengal. His Honor will acknowledge that it is hardly practicable "to act in concert with each of the local Governments" unless those Governments are at substantial accord amongst themselves.

In conclusion, I am to disclaim, on the part of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, any intention of disrespect or factious opposition to the Lieutenant-Governor in the course which they have pursued. This has been adopted under a conviction that it is the only one in consonance with the interests of education committed to their care. They think they are bound to examine by a standard which they believe, upon the best consideration which they can give, to be the only correct one. They regret that the Lieutenant-Governor prefers and adopts another which they cannot but believe to be erroneous and artificial.

But they see no advantage in continuing the present correspondence, and they agree with the Lieutenant-Governor that the question may properly be laid before the Government of India, to whom it will accordingly be submitted.

I am to request, in conclusion, the favor of your returning the books forwarded with my letter No. 247 of 19th April.

14. The following bills of contingencies were passed:—

1	Bill, Messrs. Harman and Co., for 4 Alpacca Robes ...	140	0	0
1	Do. for Service Postage Stamps	20	0	0
1	Do. "Indian Daily" News for advertisement	5	8	0
1	Do. "Englishman" Press for do.	4	8	0
1	Do. "Daily Examiner" Press for do.	2	4	0
1	Do. Sanskrit Press Depository for a copy of Rijupath, Part III	0	10	0
1	Do. Extra Dufteries during the Medical Examinations ...	4	5	6
1	Do. Telegraphic Message	2	0	0
1	Do. Printing Parchment Certificates	12	0	0
1	Do. Lithographic Transfer Paper	2	0	0
1	Do. Sundry expenses	32	10	0
	TOTAL RUPEES ...	225	13	6

(Confirmed).

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Chairman.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 2.

THE 10TH JULY.

Present:

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON, *in the Chair.*
DR. OLDHAM.
MR. WOODROW.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. BEAUFORT.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
RAJA KALIKISSEN BAHADOOR.
BABOO ROMANATH TAGORE.
MOULOVI ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.
BABOO RAJENDRALAL MITRA.
DR. CHUCKERBUTTY.
KUMAR HARENDRAKRISHNA, RAI BAHADOOR.
BABOO JUGGODANANDA MOOKERJEA, RAI BAHADOOR.
BABOO KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEA.
BABOO RAMCHUNDER MITRA.
BABOO PEARYCHAND MITRA.
DR. CHUNDERCOOMAR DEY.
DR. EWART.
BABOO PROSANNA KUMAR SARVADHIKARI.
COL. GASTRELL.
DR. C. PALMER.
THE REVD. DR. MITCHELL.
DR. WALLER.
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
DR. D. B. SMITH.
MR. FAGAN.
MR. LEONARD.
MR. BELL.
DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR.

BABOO KANAILAL DEY, RAI BAHADOOR.
COL. HYDE.
MR. CROFT.
CAPT. JARRETT.
MUNSHI TAMEEZ KHAN, KHAN BAHADOOR.
BABOO DURGACHURN LAW.
BABOO GOUR DOSS BYSACK.

The Senate met for the purpose of electing a Tagore Professor of Law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson was called to the Chair.

15. The Chairman moved the adoption of the following Resolution submitted by the Syndicate for the sanction of the Senate :—

That the Professor be appointed for a term extending from the 11th July 1872 to the 31st August 1873, and at the expiration of that term, be eligible for re-appointment.

Raja Kalikissen seconded the motion.

Dr. Oldham moved and Dr. Ewart seconded the following amendment :—

That the Tagore Professor of Law be *now* elected under the same terms as were fixed by the Senate of the University in 1869-70, from the 11th July 1872 to 31st August 1875.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The original Resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

16. The Senate then proceeded to elect a Professor.

The following gentlemen were candidates for the office, and their names were before the Senate :—

Mr. Piffard.	Mr. Goodeve.
Mr. Lingham.	Baboo Shama Churn Sircar.

The Chairman proposed—

That Baboo Shama Churn Sircar, who has been recommended by the Faculty of Law, be appointed.

Moulovi Abdool Luteef seconded the proposal.

A ballot was taken for all the above-mentioned candidates, and the result gave a majority of votes in favor of Baboo Shama Churn Sircar.

The Chairman then declared Baboo Shama Churn Sircar to be duly elected Tagore Law Professor.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed).

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 2.

THE 27TH JULY.

Present:

THE HON'BLE A.-G. MACPHERSON, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE REVD. DR. MITCHELL.
DR F. N. MACNAMARA.
MR. LEONARD.

17. Read proceedings of a meeting of the Senate on the 10th July for the election of a Tagore Professor of Law.

Read also letter from Baboo Shama Churn Sircar, the Tagore Professor elected by the Senate, proposing that the subject for lectures during his term of office should be certain branches of Mahomedan Law.

ORDERED—

That the Professor's proposal be referred to the Faculty of Law for consideration.

18. Read a letter from the Civil Service Commissioners, asking the Syndicate to give them annually 50 copies of the Tagore Law lectures for the use of candidates selected for the Indian Civil Service.

ORDERED—

That a reply be sent stating that the Syndicate regret that they are unable to spare so large a number of copies, but

that at present 10 copies of each set of lectures can be spared, and will be forwarded to the Commissioners for the use of selected candidates.

19. Read letter, No. 1156 of 17th July, from the Director of Public Instruction, Oudh, with reference to the non-publication of selections in English for the Entrance Examination.

ORDERED—

That, in reply to Mr. Browning's enquiries and also to others of a like nature from various quarters, the following circular be issued to all Heads of Colleges and Schools for information and guidance:—

"In answer to enquiries that have been addressed to them from various quarters, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate deem it right to explain in general terms the character of the Entrance Examination in English, for which no text-books have been prescribed.

The Examination will be on the English *Language*, not on English *Literature*.

Candidates are expected to be well acquainted with English as written at the present day, in its simpler forms; they must not only understand the grammatical structure of the language, but be able to write it with considerable idiomatic accuracy.

More attention ought to be paid to Prose than to Poetry.

No Poetry older than that of Goldsmith need be studied."

20. Read a letter from Mr. Grant, forwarded by the Presidency College, suggesting that the nature of the "Geometric Drawing" required from L. C. E. candidates be defined to the "Orthographic Projection as applied to Engineering structures."

ORDERED—

That the letter be referred to the Faculty of Engineering for report.

21. Read letter No. 921 of 18th July, from the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces, applying for the affiliation of the Muir College, Allahabad, in Arts and Law.

ORDERED—

That the application be recommended for the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the affiliation taking effect from 1st July.

22. The following graduates applied to be admitted to the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination in February 1873, in the subjects mentioned opposite to each :—

1.	Bireswar Chattopádhyáy ...	English, Sanskrit, History and Philosophy.
2.	Jogendranáth Bhattacharjya ..	English, History, Philosophy and Natural Science.
3.	Umácharan Mukhopádhyáy ...	English, History, Philosophy and Pure Mathematics.
4.	Lakshmisankar Misra ...	English, Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
5.	Girijabhushan Mukhopádhyáy ...	English, History and Political Economy and Philosophy.
6.	Chandramohán Majumdar ...	English, Sanskrit, History and Philosophy.

ORDERED—

That the above candidates be admitted to the Examination.

23. The following bills of contingencies were passed :—

1 Bill,	Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., for 150 copies of Calendar	300	0	0
3 Bills,	Service Postage Stamps	65	0	0
1 Bill,	Thomas Smith, for printing Examination papers...	2	8	0
1 Do.	Cost of 20 copies of a paper of the B. L. Examination Text-books	4	0	0
1 Do.	Inspector, Town Hall, for ticca Punkah-pullers ...	3	10	0
1 Do.	Telegraphic Message	1	8	0
1 Do.	Labour of an extra Lithographic Pressman from January to June	6	0	0
1 Do.	Sundry expenses incurred during the month ...	12	15	0
	TOTAL RUPEES ...	395	9	0

(Confirmed).

A. G. MACPHERSON, *Chairman.*

J. SUTCLIFFE, *Registrar.*

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 2.

(*In circulation.*)

24. A quorum of members not having been present at a meeting of the Faculty summoned for Saturday, the 3rd August,—

The President submitted, for the approval of the Faculty, the following resolution :—

That the Faculty approve the proposal of the Tagore Professor to deliver a course of lectures on certain branches of Mahomedan Law.

The Faculty adopted the resolution.

(Confirmed). J. SUTCLIFFE,

A. G. MACPHERSON, *Registrar.*

President.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 3.

THE 31ST AUGUST.

Present:

MR. ATKINSON, *in the Chair.*
DR. MACNAMARA.
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.

25. Read proceedings of the Faculty of Law, dated 4th August, with reference to the Tagore Professor's proposal to deliver a course of lectures on certain branches of Mahomedan Law.

RESOLVED—

That the Professor's proposal, having been approved by the Faculty, be adopted by the Syndicate.

26. Read letter, No. 343 of 13th August, from the Government of India, sanctioning the affiliation of the Muir College, Allahabad, in Arts and Law, with effect from 1st July.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

27. Read the following letter from the Government of India:—

No. 308, *dated Simla, the 24th July* 1872.

I am desired to invite your attention to the article published at page 2 of the *Pioneer** of the 17th instant, under the title of "conversion by sleight of hand," and to state that, if the allegations therein made have any foundation of truth, the Go-

HOME DEPARTMENT. EDUCATION. * Herewith sent.

vernor General in Council will be glad to receive an explanation on the subject.

2. It is believed that the system of the literary selections of the University is not a very judicious one, and that the Syndicate is endeavoring to improve it.

ORDERED—

That the following reply be sent:—

I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 308 of 24th July, calling attention to an article of the *Pioneer* of 17th July, under the title of "conversion by sleight of hand," and stating that, if the allegations therein made have any foundation of truth, the Governor General in Council will be glad to have an explanation on the subject.

The first passage referred to, and commencing—"The great received articles, &c.," occurs in an article from the Spectator (Addison) No. 186 of 3rd October 1711. This article, with a number of others from the Spectator, was included in the University Literary selections for the First Examination in Arts, so long ago as 1860. From that time to this no complaint has ever reached the Syndicate, either from natives or from any other persons, that any of these selections were objectionable as bearing too closely on religious questions. They have been studied, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate believe, in the manner in which it was intended by the University that they should be used—for purely literary and not for religious or controversial purposes: and it has been left to an unknown writer, evidently not a native, in an Allahabad newspaper to be the first to suggest that they are objectionable, or that an improper use is made of them. These selections were made in 1860 by a Sub-Committee of the Faculty of Arts upon a requisition from the Syndicate, and they were approved by the entire Faculty before they were submitted for the sanction of the Syndicate. The same selections from the Spectator were again recom-

mended to the Syndicate by Sub-Committees of the Faculty of Arts for the examinations of 1864, 1867, and 1873, and although the Faculty now contains 18 native members, no objection has ever been raised to the passages now under notice. The last extract referred to commencing "Neither did the dispensation, &c.," is taken from Bacon's Advancement of Learning, Book I, the whole of which has occasionally been appointed as part of the literary standard in English for the B. A. Examination. The introduction of this selection from Bacon into the course of English for Colleges in Bengal dates from a period long anterior to the establishment of the University, and no objections other than those now raised by the *Pioneer* have hitherto been urged against it from any quarter.

The words "the sacred person who was the great pattern of perfection was never seen to laugh," occur in an article from the Spectator, No. 381 of 17th May 1712, which forms part of the Selections in Prose for the Entrance Examination of 1872, but the *note* to this passage, which is found fault with, is not issued by the University nor by any person over whom the University has any control.

In Geography the University prescribes *no* text-books, nor does it recommend any class books for the lower classes of schools.

The task of making suitable selections in English, more especially for the lower examinations, is by no means an easy one. The copy-right law often stands in the way, and the University is compelled to fall back on the great standard authors.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed).
W. S. ATKINSON,
Chairman.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 1.

THE 6TH SEPTEMBER.

Present:

MR. LEONARD, *in the Chair.*
„ ATKINSON.
COLONEL HYDE.
DR. OLDHAM.

28. The Faculty met to consider alterations proposed by the Examiners in the system of marking at the L. E. C. Examination in the subjects of Drawing and Mathematics—and also a letter from Mr. Grant, suggesting that Geometrical Drawing should not be considered to include "Orthographic Projection on inclined planes."

It was resolved—

(1). That of the 600 marks allotted to Drawing, 400 be given to the paper of questions set by the examiner, and 200 for the drawings executed in the class-room during the sessions, and duly attested by the Professor.

(2). That of the 1,200 marks allotted to pure and mixed Mathematics, 600 be given for pure and 600 for mixed Mathematics, and that the minimum passing marks in each branch be 200.

29. With reference to the question raised by Mr. Grant, the Faculty recorded the following resolution :—

That the Examiners of Drawing be instructed to confine their examination in perspective to such an elementary knowledge of parallel and isometrical perspective as will be ordinarily required from the younger members of the Engineering profession in their practice.

The study of Orthographic projection on inclined planes seems to the Faculty rather a waste of time with students whose range of study is so great, and the time to be devoted to these several branches so limited.

(Confirmed). J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

H. LEONARD,
President.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 4.

THE 7TH SEPTEMBER.

Present:

THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. LEONARD.

30. Read the following letter and enclosure from the Government of India :—

HOME DEPARTMENT. No. 379.
EDUCATION. *Simla, the 30th August* 1872.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 266, dated the 9th ultimo, submitting a copy of correspondence with the Government of Bengal on the subject of the Rules for the conduct of the University Examination in Vernaculars; and in reply, I am desired to forward, for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, a copy of a letter this day addressed to the Government of Bengal.

2. The Governor General in Council trusts that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate will not object to explain the sense in which the word Urdu is used in their Notification, by attaching such a Note as is suggested in paragraph 17, and I am to request that they will be good enough to communicate with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject.

From H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ., *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Education Department,—dated Simla, the 30th August* 1872.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter, No. 266, dated 9th July, from the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

2. Having laid this letter, with its enclosures as noted in the margin, before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, I am directed to communicate the following remarks.

Rules for the University Vernacular Examination.

From Registrar, Calcutta University, to Government of Bengal, No. 148, dated 1st February 1872.

From Government of Bengal, to Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 715, dated 26th February 1872.

From Registrar, Calcutta University, to Government of Bengal, No. 209, dated 4th March 1872.

From Government of Bengal, to Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 936, dated 13th March 1872.

From Registrar, Calcutta University, to Government of Bengal, No. 247, dated 19th April 1872.

From Government of Bengal, to Registrar, Calcutta University, No. 2116, dated 21st June 1872, and enclosures.

From Registrar, Calcutta University, to Government of Bengal, No. 265, dated 8th July 1872.

3. In the scheme for Vernacular Examinations which the Syndicate have lately promulgated with the approval of the Government of India, Urdu is named as one of the languages in which candidates may be examined; and it was sought to make known the rules which had been prescribed throughout the Vernacular Schools of Bengal by the agency of the Government and the Educational Authorities.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor pointed out to the Syndicate that "Urdu is not taught in Government schools in the sense of a book-language different from the vernacular Hindustani," and inquired whether the University would examine in the ordinary Hindustani, or whether it was to be understood that the Urdu prescribed for these examinations is the same as the ordinary Hindustani.

5. On this has followed a correspondence between His Honor and the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate as to the exact nature of the language in which the examination shall be held.

6. The Syndicate has cited, as models of the standard which it would adopt, the writings of Ghálib (a recently deceased poet of Delhi); a translation into Urdu of the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, and a lecture delivered by Babu Siva Pershad, C.S.I., the well-known Educational Inspector of the North-Western Provinces.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor has not indicated any work as an example of the style which he advocates, nor does he make any specific reference to these books; but after having had an opportunity of perusing them, His Honor expresses his regret to find that there is a material difference of opinion between himself and the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, and he declines to permit the Government officers to take part in the matter of these Vernacular Examinations.

8. His Excellency in Council cannot suppose that when His Honor expressed this intention, it had been brought to his notice that the scheme promulgated by the University had received the approval of the Government of India.

9. From some of the expressions made use of in this correspondence, it might, indeed, seem that the views held are irreconcilably opposed to each other.

If the University did really wish to examine in "a very artificial language which is in no degree vernacular," "to substitute pedantic books for the vernacular," or to cause to be taught in the Vernacular Schools "a book-language very largely supplemented from the Arabic and Persian" instead of "a tolerably simple language as understood by all decently-educated and intelligent people," and if the Lieutenant-Governor, on the other hand, did really desire that the pupils in his Vernacular Schools should be taught nothing else than "the language of the lowest classes of

the town population, and that of the servants of European residents," in which "European officers who have not paid any attention to acquiring a mastery of the language, and are not brought much into contact with educated Natives, usually speak," and that they should eventually be examined in this language by the University, the difference between the two authorities would, indeed, be irreconcilable; but, looking at the more moderate expressions which are used by each party with reference to its own views, the Governor-General in Council believes that no substantial difference exists between the objects which each has in view.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor advocates "the ordinary Hindustani, the common language of Hindustan, which is also very widely used as a *lingua franca* in many parts of India," and desires to "intimate to the people that they will be examined in the Hindustani vernaculars, although they are not instructed in words and phrases foreign to the vernacular speech;" he is in favor of teaching "a tolerably simple language as understood by all decently-educated and intelligent people."

11. His Honor has also communicated to the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate a letter addressed to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction regarding the Bengalee language as illustrating His Honor's views on vernacular languages, in which the following passage occurs:—

"From the papers now submitted, it appears that, in truth, the Bengalee language was originally a very limited language, and that as new ideas are developed among the people, it is, in fact, necessary to engraft in it new words, either Sanskrit or foreign.

"It seems that under foreign rules, a large number of Persian, and some Portuguese, and a good many English words, have been thus adopted, while there has also been a large growth from the Sanskrit. This is all very legitimate, and is the natural course of things which the Lieutenant-Governor certainly does not seek to turn aside. But it also appears that there has sprung up a

school of native 'purists' who increase the Sanskrit in a non-natural manner, most *rigidly excluding every word of Persian or Arabic origin*, and substituting Sanskrit. This school, which is now the fashionable school of Bengalee authors, makes it their 'leading canon that no single word shall be admitted which is not of Sanskrit derivation.' This seems to the Lieutenant-Governor a most artificial, and, His Honor must take leave to say, pedantic system. It is somewhat as if a school of English authors were to insist on excluding rigidly from the English language all words of French or Latin, or of any other than Teutonic origin, and to fill up the *lacunæ* by the wholesale importation of German words and compounds. The result is that, according to the Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, 'the book-Bengalee substitutes for about one-fourth of the words in universal use other Sanskrit (frequently compound and antiquated) words. So large an employ of unusual words renders our book-language utterly unintelligble to the intelligent man from the street.'"

12. The following extract from a letter written by the Registrar of the University, No. 247, dated 19th April 1872, is much to the same effect:—

"A pedantic style is, no doubt, as has been indicated, to be found in Urdu, like the extreme Johnsonian style in English, but it obtains no more general acceptance than the latter did; and its existence is no ground for discrediting generally what is the true language of the people and of their literature."

13. Judging from this passage, and from the explanations given elsewhere of their own views by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, His Excellency in Council believes that they would heartily concur in the remarks contained in the above extract from the letter of the Government of Bengal as applicable to the Urdu or Hindustani language, if the words Persian and Sanskrit were interchanged.

14. The real intention of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate is thus put by their Registrar—

"The language termed Urdu in the University Middle Class scheme is the language which is used in the current literature of the day, *i. e.*, in Vernacular popular books, and in the Native newspapers of the day; in fact, the language used by the people themselves, which the University considers should be that in which their examinations should be conducted. They think it their duty to examine by 'a standard which is that of the average Vernacular literature of the day,' one which 'alone can be said to represent the common language of Hindustan.'"

They do not desire to "use any pedantic standard; what they seek to adopt is the standard actually in use by the people themselves; and they believe that in India, as in all other countries, this standard is best indicated by the language of the popular literature and of the Vernacular newspaper press, which they believe His Honor will find, on inquiry, to be that also of the domestic correspondence and of the familiar conversation of the educated classes who speak Hindustani. The attention of the University * * * has been directed solely to what is a simple matter of fact, that is, the actual standard of the Hindustani or Urdu language as used by the educated classes of India."

15. While it is clear to His Excellency in Council that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have no wish to foster a highly artificial and pedantic form of the language under the name of Urdu, they have, perhaps, gone too far in believing that the Lieutenant-Governor wished that the University should, under the name of Hindustani, examine in that form of language which is spoken "in ordinary concerns by illiterate classes in towns" as distinguished from the form which the same language assumes in books. The Governor-General in Council can hardly suppose that such was the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor; for, while it is undeniably

of vital importance to guard against primary Vernacular education being rendered difficult and unattractive to the classes for whom it is intended, by the introduction of a phraseology pedantic and foreign to all their experience, yet it is clearly not for the class who content themselves with such purely elementary instruction that University examinations are intended. As regards the class which would desire to push its education further, it appears to the Governor-General in Council that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have done all which could be reasonably expected by naming such works as Babu Siva Pershad's lecture is said to be, and the present Vernacular newspapers and periodicals as the standard of the style described by them as Urdu.

16. No student who is not familiar with such language can be considered to have received any but the most elementary instruction; and the University examinations are not intended to test so low a degree of education.

17. To remove all chance of the intention of the University being misapprehended, and all fear of the use of the term Urdu giving an opening for the substitution of a pedantic style, for that which it is intended to encourage, the Governor-General in Council desires that, in the University's notification of the examination scheme, a note may be appended to the word Urdu, explaining that the examination will be held in the language which is in common use in the country.

18. With these remarks, I am to say that His Excellency in Council relies on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the University to co-operate cordially towards the success of the new scheme of examination. By reference to the books and publications which the University has indicated as samples of the style to be adopted in the examination, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will doubtless be able to make such arrangements for school-teaching, that all students who are ambitious of anything more than the most elementary education, and of eventually attending the Univer-

sity examinations, shall have full opportunity of being instructed in the language which is recognised in those examinations.

19. The Governor-General in Council will await, with interest, an account of the arrangements made.

It was resolved—That the following note be appended to the word Urdu in the notification containing the Rules for the Conduct of the University Examination in Vernculars:—

"To remove all chance of the intention of the University being misapprehended, and all fear of the use of the term Urdu giving an opening for the substitution of a pedantic style for that which it is intended to encourage, the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate notify that the examination in Urdu will be held in the language in common use in the country."

The Registrar was directed to forward to the Government of Bengal a copy of the above note.

20. Read proceedings of a meeting of the Faculty of Engineering on 6th September.

RESOLVED—

(1). That the alterations in the system of marking at the L. C. E. Examination in the subjects of Drawing and Mathematics, which are recommended by the Faculty, be adopted at future examinations.

(2). That Examiners of Drawing be instructed to confine their examination within the limits recommended by the Faculty.

(Confirmed), J. SUTCLIFFE,
A. G. MACPHERSON, *Registrar.*
Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 5.

THE 23RD NOVEMBER.

Present:

THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. ATKINSON.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
MR. LEONARD.

31. The following gentlemen were appointed Examiners in Law:—

MR. GOODEVE.
MR. FORSYTH.

32. The following gentlemen were appointed Examiners for the Premchand Studentship:—

Mr. Lethbridge	... ...	In English.
Revd. Dr. Jardine	... ...	„ History.
Revd. S. Dyson	... ...	„ Philosophy.
Revd. K. M. Banerjea	... ...	„ Sanskrit.
Mr. Woodrow	... ...	„ Pure Mathematics.
Mr. Wilson	... ...	„ Mixed Mathematics.
Mr. Blanford	... ...	„ Natural Science.

33. Mr. Thwaytes was appointed an Examiner in Geography for the Entrance Examination in place of Mr. C. Martin, whose duties as officiating Inspector of Schools precluded his continuing to hold an Entrance Examinership.

34. Read applications from the Secretaries of the Local Committees at Rungpore and Midnapore, asking the Syndicate to allow an Entrance Examination to be held at these stations.

ORDERED—

That a reply be sent, stating that the Syndicate do not consider it desirable at present to constitute Rungpore and Midnapore stations for holding an Entrance Examination.

35. Read letter No. 157T of 7th October, from the Government of Bengal, stating that the Lieutenant-Governor was in communication with the Government of India, on the subject of the Vernacular Examination, and that a reply to letter No. 282 of 12th September from this office could probably not be given till after the return of His Honor to Calcutta.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

36. Read letter No. 2341 of 23rd October, from Mr. Browning, recommending either that the University should discontinue making selections in Urdu for the Entrance Examination, or that the present selections should be changed; and recommending, in the latter case, certain selections made by himself for the use of schools in Oudh.

ORDERED—

That Mr. Browning's proposed selections be submitted to Captain Jarrett and Mr. Blochmann, with a request that they will be good enough to give the Syndicate the benefit of their opinion as to the suitableness of these selections for the Entrance Examination.

37. Read paras. 23, 25, 31, 32 and 34 of Mr. Secretary Elliott's letter, No. 326A, dated 4th November, to the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

38. Read letter No. 118 of November 20th, from the Principal of Canning College, Lucknow, forwarding a copy of correspondence between himself and the Principal of La Martinière College, with reference to the conduct of the University Examination at Lucknow.

ORDERED—

That a copy of Mr. White's letter and of the correspondence be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, with a request that, as visitor of La Martinière, he will be kind enough to move the College authorities to grant in future years the use of such furniture for the University Examination, as can without inconvenience be spared, and also such assistance in supervising the Examination as may be practicable.

39. Read letter No. 414 of 7th October, from the Government of India, forwarding a duplicate copy of the University Budget Estimate for 1872-73 as passed by Government.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

40. It was ordered that the following Estimates of receipts and expenditure for the year 1873-74 be forwarded to the Comptroller General.

Estimate of the Probable Expenditure of the University for the year 1873-74, *as compared with the two previous years.*

Number 1871-72.	Number 1872-73.	Number 1873-74.	ALLOWANCE TO EXAMINERS.	Actual. 1871-72.	Estimate. 1872-73.	Estimate. 1873-74.
			Entrance Examination.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4	4	4	English	2,753 0 0	2,900 0 0	3,200 0 0
4	4	4	Bengalee and Sanskrit	2,000 0 0	2,150 0 0	2,400 0 0
4	4	4	History and Geography	2,753 0 0	2,900 0 0	3,200 0 0
4	4	4	Mathematics	2,753 0 0	2,900 0 0	3,200 0 0
			First Arts and B. A. Examinations.			
2	2	2	English	2,317 0 0	2,350 0 0	2,500 0 0
2	2	2	Sanskrit	2,092 0 0	2,140 0 0	2,140 0 0
2	2	2	History	2,317 0 0	2,350 0 0	2,500 0 0
2	2	2	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy... ...	2,317 0 0	2,350 0 0	2,500 0 0
2	2	2	Mental and Moral Science	2,317 0 0	2,350 0 0	2,500 0 0
2	2	2	Physical Science	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
			Carried over ...	22,219 0 0	22,990 0 0	24,740 0 0

			Entrance, First Arts, and B. A. Examinations.									
2	2	2	Greek and Latin ...	...	...	600	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0
1	1	1	Hindi and Oorya ...	...	..	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
	1	1	Burmese ...	...	...	..	...		100	0	0	100	0	0
1	2	2	Arabic, Persian and Urdu	...	...	600	0	0	600	0	0	600	0	0
12	16	16	Honors and Arts ...	...	...	1,800	0	0	2,400	0	0	2,400	0	0
			Law.									
2	2	2	Pass Examinations ...	...	...	1,522	0	0	1,180	0	0	1,000	0	0
	2	2	Honors in Law ...	...	...	.....			300	0	0	300	0	0
			Vernacular Examination.									
		6	Bengali, Hindi, Oorya, Urdu, Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian ...	...	...	...	...		.....			1,000	0	0
			Medicine.									
6	6	6	L. M. S. and B. M. Examinations	...	...	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0
	6	6	Honors in Medicine ...	...	...	.....			900	0	0	900	0	0
	5	5	M. D. Examination ...	...	...	...	...		750	0	0	750	0	0
			Engineering.									
			L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations	...	...	1,300	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,600	0	0
			M. C. E. Examination ...	...	...	.....			600	0	0	600	0	0
			Scholarships.									
			Medical Scholarships, @ Rs. 40	...	...	40	0	0	1,360	0	0	.....		
			Ditto „ „ 16	...	...	192	0	0	...	...		...	...	
			Ditto „ „ 32	...	...	384	0	0	2,144	0	0	1,760	0	0
			Ditto „ „ 60	...	...	780	0	0	2,760	0	0	2,040	0	0
				Carried over	...	33,137	0	0	41,984	0	0	42,090	0	0

Estimate of the Probable Expenditure of the University for the year 1873-74, *as compared with the two previous years,—(Continued.)*

Number.				Actual.	Estimate	
1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
			Brought forward ...	33,137 0 0	41,984 0 0	42,090 0 0
			Medals and Prizes.			
			Gold and Silver Medals and Prizes	506 8 2	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
			Publications.			
			Minutes of the Senate	436 11 6	625 0 0	600 0 0
			Calendars	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
			Printing, Advertisement, and Sundries ...	5,672 5 9	6,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
			Establishment.			
			Registrar	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0
			Clerks, Messengers, Duftery, Bearer, Durwan and Mether	1,668 0 0	1,668 0 0	1,788 0 0
			Office Rent	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
			TOTAL RUPEES.....	46,520 9 5	59,777 0 0	58,578 0 0

Estimate of the Probable Receipts of the University for the year 1873-74, *as compared with the two previous years.*

Number.				Actual.	Estimate	
1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
			RECEIPTS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,902	2,000	2,200	Entrance Examination	19,020 0 0	20,000 0 0	22,000 0 0
507	500	560	First Examination in Arts	10,140 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,200 0 0
232	200	240	B. A. Examination	6,960 0 0	6,000 0 0	7,200 0 0
32	35	35	M. A. and Honor Examination	1,600 0 0	1,750 0 0	1,750 0 0
158	120	100	B. L. and L. L. Examinations	4,450 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,000 0 0
			L. M. S. 1st Examination	1,360 0 0		
			Ditto 2nd ditto	1,050 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,600 0 0
			B. M. 1st ditto	40 0 0		
			Ditto 2nd ditto	150 0 0		
	10	16	L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examination	330 0 0	250 0 0	400 0 0
		1,000	Vernacular Examination	.....	.....	600 0 0
			Contribution to the Gown Fund	175 0 0	150 0 0	125 0 0
			Sale of University Publications	1,504 14 6	4,500 0 0	1,000 0 0
			Fees for Duplicate Certificates	52 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
			Fine	.....	.....	.....
			TOTAL RUPEES ...	46,831 14 6	49,165 0 0	49,915 0 0

41. Read the following letter from Mr. Atkinson :—

"*November 23rd*, 1872.

"SIR,

"I have just noticed that in the Minutes of the Meeting of the Senate on the 3rd April last (page 152), it is recorded that 'Mr. Atkinson moved and Mr. Tawney seconded the following amendment,—That the subject (I) in the B. Course be the same as (I) in the A. Course.'

"I not only did not propose this amendment, but I voted against it.

"The actual mover, if I mistake not, was the Revd. Mr. Ashton, of the Bhowanipore College.

"I shall be obliged to you, if you will move the Syndicate to have this mistake corrected."

ORDERED—

That the necessary correction be made when the Minutes for the current year are issued.

42. The following gentlemen were appointed Members of a Committee for drawing up a list of furniture requisite for the new building :—

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MARKBY.
MR. LEONARD.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.

43. The following Contingent Bills were passed :—

1	Bill for Service Postage Stamps ...	155	0	0
1	„ for making 32 new desks and stools ...	179	0	0
1	„ for sundry expenses incurred in the office	49	10	6
	TOTAL RUPEES ...	383	10	0

(Comfirmed), J. SUTCLIFFE,

A. G. MACPHERSON, *Registrar.*

Chairman.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 6.

THE 28TH DECEMBER.

Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.

44. Read the following report of the Entrance Board of Examiners:—

"We have the honor to forward, for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the Entrance Examination:

"Two thousand one hundred and forty-four candidates were registered for examination, and we have passed 938. Of the successful candidates, 181 were placed in the first division, 499 in the second, and 258 in the third; 53 were absent during the whole or part of the examination, 11 were expelled from the examination for using unfair means, and 1,137 failed.'

"The examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down for our guidance in our letter of appointment."

ORDERED—

That the report be approved, and the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette.*

45. Read letter from Mr. Blochmann, Examiner in Urdu, stating that the translation from English into Urdu had been

written entirely in Romanized characters by two entrance candidates examined at Mussoorie, and pointing out the inconvenience to an examiner which might be caused by the adoption of different systems of transliteration.

ORDERED—

That a circular be sent to the Directors of Public Instruction, stating that the use of Roman characters in translations from English into an Indian Vernacular will not be recognized at future examinations.

46. Read the following report of the Senior Board of Examiners on the result of the First Examination in Arts :—

"We have the honor to submit for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate the result of the First Examination in Arts:

"Five hundred and sixty candidates were registered for examination, of whom 18 passed in the first, 73 in the second, and 129 in the third division; 4 were absent during the whole or part of the examination, 4 were expelled, and 332 failed.'

"The examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions laid down for our guidance in our letter of appointment."

ORDERED—

That the report be approved, and the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette*.

Upon the result of this examination, the following students were elected Duff scholars for 1873 :—

Srischandra Mukhopadhyay	... Presidency College.
Nilkanta Sarkar	... Ditto.
Priyanath Chandra	... FreeChurch Institution.
J. H. William	... La Martinière College.

47. Read letter from the Officiating Principal of St. John's College, Agra, stating that the B. A. candidate of that College had met with an accident which incapacitated him from writing with ease and rapidity for many consecutive hours, and asking the Syndicate "either to permit a certain percentage of marks to be added to those given by the examiners for all questions answered by the candidate, or else allow him to employ an amanuensis."

ORDERED—

That the Syndicate consider either proposal to be quite inadmissible.

48. The following estimate of the cost of the furniture recommended by the Committee for the new building was submitted by the Registrar:—

	Rs.
Platform	250
2 chairs for Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor ...	160
Curtains and rods	1,000
100 arm chairs	800
100 small chairs	550
80 seats to hold 4 each	1,600
1 table 50 feet by 6 feet	1,200
2,800 superficial feet book-cases	2,800
Contingencies	640
Total Rs.	9,000

ORDERED—

That the Government of India be requested to sanction a grant of Rs. 9,000 for furniture.

49. Read letter from Mr. Woodrow, forwarded by Mr. Atkinson, asking how false personations in examinations can be prosecuted successfully.

ORDERED—

That Mr. Woodrow's letter be brought up for consideration at a future meeting.

50. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the next Medical Examinations:—

J. A. P. Colles, M. D., in Anatomy.
F. N. Macnamara, M. D., in Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
G. Henderson, M. D., in Botany.
S. G. Chuckerbutty, M. D., in Materia Medica.
D. B. Smith, M. D., in Medicine and Midwifery.
H. C. Cutcliffe, F. R. C. S., in Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery.
J. Ewart, M. D., in Physiology.
J. Anderson, M. D., in Comparative Anatomy.

51. Read proceedings of the Faculty of Medicine, dated 6th May last.

ORDERED—

That the consideration of these proceedings be deferred till the next meeting.

52. The Registrar submitted favorable reports from Captain Jarrett and Mr. Blochmann, as to the suitableness of the selections in Urdu proposed by Mr. Browning for the Entrance Examination.

ORDERED—

That Part I of Mr. Browning's Selections in Poetry, supplemented by suitable selections in prose, be adopted for the Entrance Examination of 1875.

53. Read the following memo. by Mr. Atkinson:—

"As arrangements are now being made in the Colleges to provide lectures in the subjects included in the Science, or *B.* course for the B. A. Degree, it has become necessary for the University to define and limit the extent to which certain of these subjects are to be taken up for the examination of 1875.

"The course in Physics, IV (d), is sufficiently defined, being limited to the subjects treated of in certain chapters of the well-known work by Ganot, but there is no limitation of the three

other groups (e), (f) and (g), comprising Zoology, Botany and Geology, nor of Physical Geography.

"I would suggest that text-books be now selected and prescribed for these subjects, or that limits be otherwise fixed within which the examination questions in each of these shall be restricted. The subjects, as they now stand in the new regulations, have a range extending over the whole field of Natural Science, and restriction is indispensable."

ORDERED—

That the following gentlemen be requested to serve on a Committee for considering Mr. Atkinson's proposals:—

Dr. Ewart.
Mr. C. B. Clarke.
Mr. Blanford.
Mr. Atkinson.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed),

E. C. BAYLEY,
Vice-Chancellor.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1872.

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates sent forward from each School or College, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Agra Collegiate School ...	10	2	4	1	1	1	1		
Agurparah C. M. S. Inst. ...	10	...	...	1	5	5	7	4	1
Ajmere Collegiate School ...	4	...	1	...	3	...	2	2	
Ajodhya School ...	7	...	..	2	2	1	4	4	
Albert Institution ...	3	...	...	1	1	1			
Allahabad High School ...	4	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	
Allahabad Zillah School ...	5	...	1	...	3	2	3	2	
Almorah Mission School ...	3	...	1	1	.	1			
Allygurh Zillah School ...	5	1	2	...	2	...	1		
American Mission School, Allahabad ...	3	...	...	...	3	1	3	3	
Ampta School ...	5	...	...	1	3	...	2	1	
Andool School ...	7	.	1	...	3	1	5	2	1
Armenian Phil. Academy ...	4	...	1	...	2	1	3	3	
Arrah School ...	6	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	2
Badla School ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2		
Bagnan School ...	4	...	...		4	2	3	2	
Balasore School ...	5	1	.	2	1	...	1	1	
Balgona A. H. C. E. School ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	
Baliati School ...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1
Bancoora School ...	27	3	7	7	3	5	5	4	
Bangla Bazar Branch School	21	...	2	2	17	6	15	12	
Baptist Mission School, Monghyr ...	9	...	1	...	6	2	8	5	
Barabanki High School ...	7	1	.	...	6	...	6	5	
Barapeta School ...	8	...	...	1	7	2	7	5	
Baraset School ...	9	1	3	2	2	1	...	1	
Carried forward ...	173	10	27	23	79	35	81	60	5

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Brought over ...	173	10	27	23	79	35	81	60	5
Bareilly Collegiate School ...	22	6	12	...	1	...	3	1	
Barrackpore School ...	9	...	...	2	6	3	5	5	
Barripore School ...	6	...	3	1	2	1	2		
Bauleah School ...	25	2	14	2	3	...	3	3	
Beerbhoom School ...	18	5	5	1	4	2	5	3	1
Beerbhoom Mission School ...	6	...		...	6	1	5	1	
Beersingha A. S. School ...	8	...	1	2	5	...	4	4	
Behala Mission School ...	4	...	1	1	...	..	2		
Behar School ...	8	...	4	1	3	2	3	2	
Belloor School ...	1	...	.		1				
Bengal Academy	7	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	
Bengal Institution ...	2	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	1
Berhampore Collegiate School	25	4	7	1	10	1	9	7	2
Bhagulpore School ..	17	...	2	4	8	4	7	9	
Bhastarah School ...	3	...	1	1	1	...	1		
Bhowanipore Institution ...	10	...	...	..	10	6	8	8	
Bhowanipore Union Academy	10	...	3	2	4	2	2	3	1
Bishop's School, Nagpore ...	1	...	...	.	...	1	...	1	
Bishop Cotton School, Simla	3	...	2	.	...	...	1		
Bishop Wilson's School, Chatra	2	...		1	...	...	...	...	1
Bograh School	1	...	...	...	1	..	1		
Boroe School	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	
Boys' Academy, Dacca ...	7	1	...	1	4	...	1	2	
Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpore	7	...	1	...	5	2	4	3	
Bullagurh School ...	8	5	...	1	1	1	1		
Bullutee School ...	4	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	
Bulrampore School ...	5	...	1		2	...	4	2	
Burdwan C. M. S. Institution	4	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	
Burdwan Moharaja's School	16	1	4	2	6	...	6	3	1
Burranugger Hindu School ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	2		
Burrisa School	2	...	1	...	1	...	1		
Burrisaul School ...	14	4	7	1	1	...	2	1	
C. M. School, Meerut ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1		
C. M. School, Peshawur ...	2	...	1	...	1	1	1		
C. M. S. High School, Jubbulpore	8	...	1	1	3	1	5	4	
Cachar School	2	...	1	1					
Calcutta Boys' School ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2		
Carried forward ...	450	40	102	55	179	68	180	129	12

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Brought over ...	450	40	102	55	179	68	180	129	12
Calcutta Mudrassa ...	13	...	4	3	4	...	5	4	
Calcutta Seminary ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Calcutta Training Academy ...	10	...	2	2	6	1	4	3	
Calcutta Training Institution	12	...	3	1	7	3	7	5	1
Calcutta Training Seminary ...	6	...	...	...	6	3	5	4	
Canning College, Lucknow ...	22	4	5	2	8	2	4	2	
Cawnpore Zillah School ...	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Chatmore School ...	3	...	...	.	3	1	2	3	
Chinsurah Hindu School ...	10	...	1	4	2	2	4	1	
Chitpore Wesleyan Mission School	2	...	...	2					
Chittagong High School ...	10	...	2	3	4	1	3	2	
Christ Church School, Cawnpore	5	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	
Commillah School ...	13	...	4	1	7	1	1	...	1
Coomercolly School ...	8	...	1	2	5	...	3	4	
Cossipore School ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	
Culna Moharaja's School ...	4	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Cuttack High School ...	7	1	3	2	1				
Cutwa School	5	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	
Dacca Collegiate School ...	32	8	6	4	11	4	3	3	
Debipore School... ...	4	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	
Debroogurh School ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
Delhi Collegiate School ...	11	4	3	...	3	...	2	1	
Deogurh School... ...	3	...	..	2	1	1			
Digapatia School ...	5	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	
Dinagepore School ...	4	1	1	..	2	...	1	2	
Doveton College ...	15	4	1	...	1	5	8	8	
Free Church Institution, Calcutta ...	44	...	6	7	20	13	14	7	
Free Church Institution, Chinsurah ..	27	1	1	4	18	6	17	9	
Free Church Institution, Nagpore ...	34	1	11	6	12	11	13	10	
Free Church Branch School, Culna ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	
Free Church Mission School, Bansbaria ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Carried forward ...	779	66	163	106	315	129	286	206	25

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Brought over ...	779	66	163	106	315	129	286	206	25
Free Church Mission School, Mahanad ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	
Free School, Calcutta ...	4	...	1	.	2	3	...	1	
Furreedpore School ...	13	2	2	1	8	...	2	4	
Fyzabad High School ...	10	...	2	1	7	...	6	3	
Garden Reach School ...	6	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	
Gazeepore Mission School ...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1		
Gazeepore Victoria School ...	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	
General Assembly's Institution	37	3	7	3	22	10	13	10	
Goojranwallah Mission School	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	
Goondah High School ...	8	...	4	...	2	1	4		
Goruckpore Mission School ...	4	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	
Gosaindurgapore School ...	2	...	...	2	...				
Goverdangah School ...	3	...	2	..	1				
Gowhatty High School ...	6	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	
Gya School ...	4	2	1	...	1	...	1		
Hare School ...	42	8	14	5	8	1	3	7	
Hazaribaugh School ...	10	2	5	3					
Hetampore School ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1		
Hindu School ...	50	9	16	9	9	...	8	3	1
Hooghly Branch School ...	26	2	4	2	12	5	12	9	2
Hooghly Collegiate School ...	67	8	16	8	24	18	17	14	2
Horinavi A. S. School ...	3		2	...	1	...	...		
Howrah School ...	29	5	10	6	6	4	3	5	
Hume's High School, Etawah	6	2	1	1	2	...	1		
Hurdui Zillah School ...	9	1	5	...	2	...	1		
Ilsoba Mondlye School ...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	
Intally Institution ...	7	...	1	1	3	3	4	2	
Jaggannath School, Dacca ...	17	2	3	...	12	2	10	11	
Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar	5	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	
Jessore School ...	9	2	4	...	2	...	2	1	
Jeypore Moharajah's College	7	...	3	1	3	1	2		
Jonye Training School ...	8	...	1	1	5	4	1	1	
Joynarain's College, Benares...	12	...	...	1	3	6	4	3	
Juggutbullubpore School ...	8	...	...	...	6	1	7	6	1
Jullundur Mission School ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	
Kaliparah School ...	5	...	1	...	3	2	3	2	
Kandi School ...	8	1	1	...	6	...	3	...	
Kandy Collegiate School ...	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	1
Carried forward ...	1,223	115	277	155	180	195	407	300	32

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Brought over ...	1,223	115	277	155	480	195	407	300	32
Karakdi Night School ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School ...	14	...	3	1	9	...	6	2	
Khulna School ...	1	...	...	...	1		1		
Kishnaghur A. V. School ...	44	1	9	4	29	2	9	14	
Kishnaghur Collegiate School	42	5	12	1	20	3	4	10	1
Konnugger E. School ...	12	1	3	1	2	3	3	...	1
Koochiakole Rajgram School.	11	1	1	3	3	..	5	3	
Kooshtea School ...	5	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Lahore Collegiate School ...	5	...	...	...	5	...	3	2	1
Lahore Mission School ...	4	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	
La Martinière College, Calcutta	11	3	4	...	...	..	4	3	
La Martinière College, Lucknow	13	3	7	1	1	...	1	...	
L. M. High School, Benares...	8	...	6	1	1	..	1	...	
L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore	18	7	8	...	3	1	...	1	
L. M. S. School, Khagrah ...	7	2	3	...	1	...	...	..	1
Loodiana Mission School ...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Lukhimpore High School ...	5	...	1	1	3	...	2	1	
Mahespore School ...	6	..	2	3	1	...	1	...	
Maheshurpore School ...	4	..	...	...	3	1	3	3	1
Maldah School	4	...	...	...	4	1	3	2	
Metropolitan Institution ...	47	6	7	6	21	5	17	10	
Midnapore School ...	13	2	4	2	4	...	2	1	
Midnapore L. M. School ...	8	...	2	1	4	1	3	1	1
Mihirpore School ...	4	.	1	...	3	1	1	1	
Mirzapore Mission School, Calcutta	5	...	...	...	4	5	5	4	
Mirzapore Zillah School ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	
Mogultuli E. School, Commillah	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
Monghyr Government School	5	...	1	4					
Moradpore School, Bankipore	15	...	...	2	9	5	11	7	2
Moradpore Training Seminary, Burdwan	7	...	...	...	5	3	4	2	
Mozufferpore School ...	10	...	1	1	5	3	7	4	
Muragatcha School ...	3	. .	2	...	1	1	1		
Mussooree School ...	5	4	1						
Carried forward ...	1,569	150	360	189	627	233	508	377	43

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				Absent.
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Brought over ...	1,569	150	360	189	627	233	508	377	43
Muttra School ...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1		
Mymensing School ...	18	...	8	4	6	...	2	2	
Nabadwipa A. S. School ...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	
Nagpore City School ...	8	..	2	1	4	...	3	2	
Nebodhia A. S. School ...	2	...	1	1					
Nizamut School ...	10	...	2	...	6	1	6	4	
Noakhally School ...	4	1	3						
Noral School ...	9	3	4	1	1	...	...	1	
Nowgong School ...	1		...	...	...	1			
Okersha School ...	3	...	..	1	1	1	1	1	
Oonao School ...	7	...	2	...	1	1	4		
Ooterparah School ...	19	3	3	...	10	2	5	4	1
Oriental Seminary ...	10	1	4	2	...	1	1	1	1
P. Gupinathpore School ...	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	
Pakoor School ...	6	...	2	...	2	1	4	2	
Patna Collegiate School ..	18	2	6	5	2	2	...	2	
Patna Normal School ...	7	1	...	1	2	1	5		
Piljung School ...	4	...	..	1	3	...	2	3	
Pogose School ...	46	2	15	5	20	6	13	8	
Pooree School ...	3	..	...	2	1	...	1		
Private Students ...	49	...	3	4	33	15	34	28	2
Pubna School ...	10	...	2	3	5	...	4	1	
Pulwa Magoorah School ...	11	...	...	1	5	1	4	3	5
Purneah School ...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1		
Purulia School ...	7	...	1	...	6	1	4	3	
Putia E. School ...	2	...	..	...	1	...	2	2	
Queen's College, Benares ...	18	2	12	...	1	2	2	1	
Ranaghat School ...	3	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	
Ranchi School ...	4	...	...	1	3	1	2	1	
Rawul Pindee Mission School ...	2	...	1	...	1				
Roy Bareilly School ...	8	...	...	...	8	...	6	6	
Rundheer Institution, Kupurthala ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Rungpore School ...	5	1	3	...	1				
Saharunpore Mission School...	3	...	1	...	2	..	2	1	
Salkea School ..	9	...	1	1	7	5	6	5	
Salkea Students' School ...	5	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	1
Sanskrit College ...	15	1	5	1	3	...	2	5	1
Carried forward ...	1,909	167	445	227	773	280	634	470	55

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1872.

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates sent forward from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in					Absent
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History.	Mathematics.	Philosophy.	
Agra College ...	5	...	1	...	4	2	1	1	...	
Ajmere College ...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	
Bareilly College ...	12	...	4	4	3	1	..	1	4	
Berhampore College ...	9	...	1	2	6	3	3	4	3	
Canning College, Lucknow	15	1	1	3	8	2	4	2	5	
Cathedral Mission College	13	...	1	4	7	5	3	2	3	1
Cuttack High School ...	5	...	1	...	4	1	1	1	2	
Dacca College .	43	1	3	7	30	16	14	23	25	
Delhi College ...	19	...	...	6	5	3	3	7	6	1
Ex-Students, Dacca College	2	...	...	...	2					
Ex-Students, Hooghly College	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	
Ex-Students, Patna College	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
Ex-Students, Presidency College	1	...	1							
Free Church Institution, Calcutta ...	41	...	5	9	24	12	13	11	22	1
General Assembly's Institution	20	...	2	6	10	5	3	3	10	
Gowhatty High School...	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	2	
Hooghly College ...	45		2	9	27	17	14	18	22	1
Joynarain's College ...	5	...	...	1	3	3	..	3	4	
Kishnaghur College ...	41	...	4	13	18	9	13	7	13	
Lahore College ...	7	1	1	2	3	2	...	2	2	
La Martinière College ...	3	...	2	...	...	..	...	1		
L. M. High School, Benares	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore ...	12	...	1	3	3	1	2	6	5	1
Medical College ...	6	...	1	1	3	2	...	1	2	
Carried forward ...	318	3	31	71	172	92	78	95	136	6

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in					
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language.	History.	Mathematics.	Philosophy.	Absent.
Brought over ...	318	3	31	71	172	92	78	95	136	6
Patna College ...	23	...	3	8	10	9	5	4	8	
Presidency College ...	160	15	31	35	63	43	31	33	60	2
Queen's College, Benares...	10	...	3	1	3	4	1	1	3	
Sanskrit College ...	8	...	1	1	6	...	4	2	6	
Saugor High School ...	8	...	1	2	5	4	2	1	3	
Serampore College .	11	...	1	5	5	4	3	4	4	
St. John's College, Agra...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	
St. Thomas' College, Colombo	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
St. Xavier's College ...	6	...	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	
Teachers	7	...	...	1	2	1	1	3	3	
Victoria College ...	3	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	3	
Total ...	560	18	73	129	271	159	129	148	231	8

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 7.

THE 25TH JANUARY.

Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. LEONARD.

54. Read the following report of the Senior Board of Examiners on the result of the B. A. Examination :—

We have the honor to submit, for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the B. A. Examination.

Two hundred and forty-two candidates were registered for examination, of whom 14 have reached the standard required for passing in the first class, 59 in the second, and 53 in the third. Six candidates were absent from the examination; the examination of one candidate has been disallowed, and 109 have failed.

The Examiner in Moral Philosophy, being of opinion that the answers of Satischandra Ráy to his questions contained evidence of unfair means having been used to pass the examination, submitted the same for the decision of the Board. After a careful consideration of the matter we passed the following resolution :—

"That on the evidence submitted, the Board of Examiners are of opinion that candidate No. 21, Satischandra Ráy, was guilty of attempting to pass the examination by unfair means, and ought, therefore, to be rejected."

We trust that this decision of the Board will be confirmed by the Syndicate.

One of our colleagues, Mr. Blanford, Examiner in Natural Science, laid before us the following resolution, which we commend to the favorable consideration of the Syndicate.

"That in the opinion of this meeting, it is very desirable that elementary text-books treating of the Natural Sciences be prepared specially for teaching these subjects to Indian students. The text-books now available though excellent of their kind, having been prepared for English boys, deal more especially with objects familiar or common in Europe, and have but few references to such as are most interesting and familiar to the Indian learner. This want is more particularly felt in teaching such subjects as Zoology, Geology, and Physical Geography. This meeting believes that, were the want of elementary works adapted for local teaching brought prominently to public notice in a report of the Syndicate, or in such other manner as the Syndicate may deem advisable, the attention of qualified persons would be drawn to the subject, and that works of the kind required would before long be forthcoming. The meeting is of opinion that the extension of Physical Science teaching in India would be greatly facilitated with such aids."

RESOLVED—

(1.) That the decision of the Board on the case of Satischandra Ráy be confirmed, and the names of the successful candidates be published in the Gazette.

(2.) That the Syndicate concur with the Board in thinking it of the highest importance to the extension of Physical Science teaching in India, that text-books in such subjects as Zoology, Geology, and Physical Geography should be prepared, drawing their illustrations from objects familiar to Indian students, and

that in the report for the year special attention be drawn to the want of a suitable series of scientific manuals of this character.

The following are the names of the successful candidates at the examination for the Degree of B. A.:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1.	Saratchandra Mukhopádhyáy, No. 1 ...	Presidency College.
2.	Gopalchandra Ray	Ditto.
3.	Siddheswar Sarkar	Ditto.
4.	Baburam Chattopádhyáy ...	Ditto.
5.	Bipinvihari Mukhopádhyáy ...	Ditto.
6.	Baijnath	Delhi College.
7.	Kedarnath Bandyopádhyáy ...	Presidency College.
8.	Umeschandra Batavyal ...	Ditto.
9.	Asutosh Bisvas	Ditto.
10.	Ramtaran Bandyopádhyáy ...	Ditto.
11.	Sivdayal	Lahore College.
12.	Mahendranath Mitra	Presidency College.
13.	Prasannagopal Ray	Ditto.
14.	Kailáschandra Datta	Dacca College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Khair	Hooghly College.
Abdul Khaliq	Ditto.
Aich, Radhakanta	Presidency College.
Babumal	Delhi College.
Bandyopádhyáy, Gopikrishna ...	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath ...	Ditto.
„ Taradás	Ditto.
Barua, Jagannath	Ditto.
Basu, Annadaprasad, No. 1	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari	Agra College.
„ Gopal Chandra	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
„ Lalitkumar	Presidency College.
„ Paresnath	Ditto.

Bhattacharzya, Jagavandhu ...	... Hooghly College.
„ Prasannakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
Bishenlál	... Bareilly College.
Bisvas, Prankrishna ...	... Hooghly College.
Chattopádhyáy, Bishnuchandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
„ Gopalchandra	... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Srikumar ...	... Cathedral Mission College.
Dás, Jagatmohan ...	... Presidency College.
Dhar, Brindavanchandra ...	... Dacca College.
Gangopádhyáy, Benimadhav ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
Ghosh, Kedarnath ...	... Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra ...	... Hooghly College.
Hukamchand	... Lahore College.
Kriparam	... Ditto.
Laha, Amarchand ...	... Dacca College.
Lal Singh	... Presidency College.
Maitra, Sasicharan ...	... Ditto.
Mallik, Kunjalál	... Ditto.
Manna, Kailaschandra ...	... Ditto.
Mazhar Imam, Syed ...	... Patna College.
Mitra, Govindachandra ...	... Ditto.
„ Hiralal	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Jogendranath ...	... Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra ...	... General Assembly's Institution.
Mukhopádhyáy, Bholanath ...	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
„ Bidhubhushan	... Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Haravilas ...	... Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
„ Thakurdás ...	... Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	... Presidency College.
Nág, Baradacharan ...	... Presidency College.
Naha, Anangamohan ...	... Teacher.
Niogi, Basantakumar ...	... Patna College.
Páin, Amritalál ...	... Presidency College.
Pál, Hiralál ...	... Hooghly College.
Pandit, Prannáth ...	... Presidency College.
Priyadás ...	... Agra College.
Rakshit, Brajamohan ...	... Presidency College.
Rámdayal ...	... Lahore College.
Ray, Gánganarayan ...	... Presidency College.

Ray Gnanendralál	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranáth	...	Patna College.
„ Satyaçharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Sivnandanlál	...	Patna College.
Rudra, Bhagavatchandra	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Matilál ...	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bagchi, Jogneswar	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Bandyopádhyáy Aghornáth	...	Presidency College.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Gopálchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranáth	...	Ditto.
„ Tarinidás	...	Ditto.
Basdev Sahay ...	...	Agra College.
Basu, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
Chaudhuri, Manmathanáth	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Dás, Girischandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Presidency College.
Dhirájkaran ...	...	Patna College.
Ghátak, Jánakináth	...	Teacher.
Ghosh, Annadáprasád	...	Hooghly College.
„ Chandranáth	...	Presidency College.
„ Háránkrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Upendra Chandra	...	Presidency College.
Guha, Anathvandhu	...	Ditto.
„ Kaminikumar	...	Dacca College.
Harris, W. A.	...	Lahore College.
Kundu, Nandalál	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Maitra, Kedareswar	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Mahendranáth	...	Ditto.
Mandal, Binadvihari	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Misra, Biharilál	...	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Girendranáth	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopadhyáy, Durgádás	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
„ Kálipada	...	General Assembly's Institution.

Mukhopádhyáy Rámchandra ...	...	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra No. 2	...	Ditto
„ Tejchándra ...	...	Ditto.
Niogi, Sáradáprasád ...	...	Patna College.
Pál, Biháriláł	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Amritaláł	...	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Girischandra ..	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Harendranáráyan ...	...	Dacca College.
„ Syámjus	...	Delhi College.
Sajivanláł	...	Patna College.
Sanyal, Krishnagopál ...	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sen, Amvikacharan ...	...	Medical College.
„ Ásutosh	...	Presidency College.
„ Gaurvallabh ...	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Girischandra ...	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Jatramohán ...	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Syámláł	...	Presidency College.
„ Tárácharan ...	...	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra ...	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Set, Girischandra ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sinha, Nikunjavihari ...	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Vazir Ahmed	...	Bareilly College.

55. Upon the result of the B. A. Examination the Vizianagram and Eshan scholarships were awarded to Saratchandra Mukhopádhyáy of the Presidency College.

56. Read resolution No. 4544 of 18th December of the Financial Department, sanctioning the grant of Rs. 9,000 for the purchase of furniture for the new University building.

57. Read resolution No. 4626 of 26th December of the Financial Department, sanctioning provision in the budget for 1873-74 of a monthly charge of Rs. 6 and Rs. 5 on account of salaries of a durwan and sweeper for the new University building; also the provision of a sum of Rs. 2,000 to meet the expenditure in connection with the conduct of the examination in vernaculars.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

58. The following gentlemen were appointed a special Committee for making selections in English for the first Arts, B. A. and M. A. Examinations :—

THE VICE CHANCELLOR.	MOULOVI ABDOOL LUTEEF.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEE.	MR. TAWNEY.
THE REVD. DR. MITCHELL.	THE REVD. DR. JARDINE.
THE HON'BLE DWARKANATH MITRA.	MR. SUTCLIFFE.
	THE LORD BISHOP.

59. It was decided to hold the convocation for conferring degrees on Saturday, the 8th March, in the new University building.

60. Read report of Sub-Committee for selecting text books for the B. L. Examination, recommending the following :—

Text books in Law.

B. L. Examination.

1. Principles of General Jurisprudence and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities, and Legal History and Constitution—

Markby's Elements of Law.

Stephen's Blackstone, Book I; Book II, Introduction, and Part 2, Chapters 1, 2 and 4; Book, IV, Part 1, Chapters 2 and 6.

Cowell's Lectures, 1870, pp. 1—226.
Ditto 1872.

Macpherson's Civil Procedure, Notes to Sections 5 and 6.

Act XXI of 1870 [The Hindu Wills Act, 1870], and such of the Sections of the Indian Succession Act 1865 as are therein specially referred to, *except* Parts XXX and XXXI, and *except* Parts XXXIII—XL.

2. The Land Tenures of Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation and Prescription—

Regulations I, VIII, X, XI, XIV, XIX, XLIV of 1793.
Regulation VIII of 1819.

Acts X, XI of 1859.
Act VI of 1862 (B. C.)
Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.)
So far as the same relate to and are illustrative of the existing Land Tenures and Land Revenue Laws of Bengal.

Macpherson on Mortgages.
Registration Act (VIII of 1871.)
Limitation Acts (XIV of 1859 and IX of 1871.)

3. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law—

Tagore Law Lectures, 1871, pp. 95—224.
Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law, except Chapters 3, 9, 11 and 12.

4. The Law of Contracts and Torts—

Macpherson on Contracts.
Stephen's Blackstone, Book V, Chapters 7 and 8.
The Indian Contract Act of 1872.

5. Civil Procedure and Evidence—

The following Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure with the notes thereon in Macpherson's Civil Procedure—Sections 1—35, 39—43, 47—102, 109—125, 128, 139—141, 145, 183—296, 312—327, 332—380.

The amendments of the Code of Civil Procedure so far as they relate to these Sections.

The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

6. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure—

The Penal Code (except Sections 109—120, 124—140, 162—190, 205—229, 236—241, 243—298, 312—318, 321—338, 392—402 426—440, 447—462, 478—510, and all such parts of the Code as relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence).

The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, Parts IV, V, VI and X, the other parts being omitted altogether.

The amendments of the Penal Code so far as they relate to the Sections not above excluded.

ORDERED—

That the report be adopted.

61. Read the following report of the Sub-Committee appointed to recommend definitions and limitations of the subjects in Physical Science prescribed for the B. Course of the B. A Degree.

Text books in Physical Science for the B. Course for the B. A. Degree.

Physical Geography, as in

Ansted's Physical Geography, 5th Edition, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

(*d*).—*Physics* { Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(*e*).—*Zoology* { General Physiology, Animal Physiology, Zoology, }

as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology and Alleyne Nicholson's Introductory Text book of Zoology.

(*f*.)—*Botany* { General Physiology, Vegetable Physiology, Botany, }

as in Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany by Masters, *viz.*, a general acquaintance with Parts I, III and IV, and of Part II (Systematic Botany), the following only:—

Distinctive Characters of the Natyral Orders.

Malvaceæ,	Solanaceæ,	Cyperaceæ,
Leguminosæ,	Euphorbiaceæ,	Pinaceæ,
Cucurbitaceæ,	Palmaceæ,	Cycadaceæ,
Rubiaceæ,	Arrideæ,	Equisetaceæ,
Compositæ,	Orchidaceæ,	Filices,
Asclepiadaceæ,	Graminaceæ,	Bryaceæ,

and the general characters of the three tribes of Lichens, Algæ, and Fungi.

N. B.—The candidate will be required to give demonstrations of the general characters of plants upon specimens provided by the Examiners, for which purpose each candidate may bring a knife and pocket lens into the Examination Hall.

(*g.*)—*Geology* { Geology, Mineralogy, Palæontology,

as in Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology: and in Ramsay's Mineralogy (Weale's Series), Chapter I, and the following Minerals:

The Native Elements.

Sulphides and Arsenides, *viz.*:—Nickeline, Smaltine, Blende, Galena, Copper-glance, Cinnabar, Iron Pyrites, Antimonite, Mispickel, Copper Pyrites, Tetrahedrite.

Chlorides, &c., *viz.*:—Rocksalt, Fluor Spar.

Oxides, *viz.*:—Cuprite, Magnetite, Spinel, Corundum, Hæmatite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusite, Quartz, Opal.

Carbonates, *viz.*:—Arragonite, Cerusite, Calcspar, Magnesite, Dolomite, Chalybite, Calamine, Chessylite, Malachite.

Silicates, *viz.*:—Olivine, Hypersthene, Diopside, Diallage, Augite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Apophyllite, Talc, Serpentine, Topaz, Garnet, Epidote, Micas, Felspars, Stilbite, Analcime, Tourmaline.

Sulphates, Nitrates, &c., *viz.*:—Barytine, Gypsum, Saltpetre, Boraz, Apatite.

N. B.—Specimens of some of these minerals will be given to be identified and described.

ORDERED—

That the recommendation of the Sub-Committee be adopted.

62. Mr. Atkinson submitted for the consideration of the Syndicate the following proposals:—

That in the schedule of subjects for the University Entrance Examination for 1874, and thereafter, the following alteration be made, *viz.*:—

1. In place of *II History*, the following:—

II. History and Geography.

The outlines of the History of England, of the History of India, and of General and Physical Geography with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

The historical text books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate (See Appendix B.)

(Half the marks will be given for History and half for Geography, and in the Geographical paper half the marks will be given for Physical and half for General Geography.)

2. In place of *Geometry*, the following:—

Geometry and Mensuration.

The first four books of Euclid with easy deductions, and the Mensuration of plane surfaces including the theory of surveying with the chain.

(60 per cent. of the marks will be given for Geometry, and 40 per cent. for Mensuration.)

ORDERED—

That Mr. Atkinson's proposals which are approved by the Syndicate be circulated to heads of affiliated institutions, with a request that they will favor the Syndicate with an early expression of opinion on the changes in the Entrance Regulations, which these proposals involve.

63. The following bills of contingencies were passed:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Bill Service Postage Stamps	15	0	0
1	„ Baboo Hurromohun Chatterjea for arranging the seats for the last examinations	255	8	0
1	„ Expenses incurred during the examination held at Lucknow	130	7	9
1	„ do. do. Burrisal ...	45	1	6
1	„ do. do. Cuttack ...	27	9	0
1	„ do. do. Peshawur ...	20	6	0
1	„ do. do. Sylhet ...	10	0	9
1	Principal, Agra College, for superintending the B. A. Examination held at Agra ...	100	0	0
1	Mr. J. Robertson for do. held at the General Assembly's Institution	100	0	0

1	Mr. J. Wilson for superintending the B. A. Examination held at the General Assembly's Institution	100	0	0
1	Baboo Troylokhonath Banerjea, conveyance-hire for attending the B. A. Examination	18	0	0
	Sundry expenses incurred during the month ...	108	11	6
	Total Rupees ...	930	12	6

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed.)
E. C. BAYLEY,
Vice Chancellor.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1873.

Comparative Table showing the number of Candidates sent forward from each Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in						
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	English.	Second Language.	History.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	Mental and Moral Philosophy.	Optional Subject.	Absent.
Agra College ...	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	
Bareilly College ...	2	...	1	1							
Berhampore College...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	
Canning College, Lucknow ...	5	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2
Cathedral Mission College ...	13	...	2	5	3	1	...	5	1	3	
Dacca College ...	11	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	4	1	
Delhi College ...	8	1	1	1	...	3	...	4	4		
Doveton College ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Ex-student, Dacca College ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Free Church Institution, Calcutta ...	18	...	4	5	7	4	2	3	7		
General Assembly's Institution ...	20	...	4	5	5	3	...	3	7	1	
Hooghly College ...	22	...	6	4	8	4	2	9	9	6	
Joynarain's College...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1		
Lahore College ...	6	1	3	1	1	1	...	..	1		
Medical College ...	1	...	...	1							
Patna College ...	13	...	5	3	3	2	..	2	2	2	
Presidency College ...	95	11	27	20	23	15	1	10	22	14	4*
Queen's College, Benares ...	7	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	5	1	
Sanskrit College ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		
St. John's College, Agra ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		
Teachers ...	11	...	1	1	7	5	1	2	6	3	1
Total ...	242	14	59	53	62	44	8	45	75	35	7

* Including one whose examination was disallowed.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 8.

THE 1ST MARCH.

Present :

THE HON'BLE THE VICE CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.

64. The Examiners in Law reported, that the following candidates had passed the Examination :—

BACHELOR IN LAW.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Harihar Nath	...	Patna College.
2	Ramgopal Chakravarti	...	Kishnaghur College.
3	Kalinath Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	F. Currie	...	Presidency College.
2	Parvaticharan Masanta	...	Ditto.
3	Upendranarayan Majumdar	...	Ditto.
4	Sivpratap Narayan	...	Patna College.
5	Golapchandra Sarkar	...	Presidency College.
6	Birajkrishna Ghosh	...	Ditto.
7	Sirischandra Chaudhuri	...	Ditto.
8	Jadunath Sahay	...	Ditto.
9	Avinaschandra Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
10	Kantichandra Bandyopadhyay	...	Ditto.
	Upendranath Basu	...	Ditto.
12	Gopalchandra Gupta	...	Ditto.
13	Chandrakumar Ray	...	Berhampore College.

14	Syamacharan Bandyopadhyay	...	Patna College.
15	Iswarchandra Ghosh	...	Dacca College.
	Chandramohan Majumdar	...	Presidency College.
	Binadvihari Bandyopadhyay	...	Ditto.
	Gopalchandra Bandyopadhyay No. 2	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Jogeschandra Chattopadhyay	...	Ditto.
20	Durgaram Basu	...	Presidency College.
21	Dinanath Sen	...	Gowhatty High School.
	Surendranath Sarkar	...	Presidency College.
23	Lalgopal Sen	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Akshaykumar Sen	...	Hooghly College.
25	Gaurcharan De	...	Dacca College.
	Ramdhan Mukhopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
27	Kesavkumar Basu	...	Kishnaghur College.
28	Ramanchandra Nandi	...	Presidency College.
29	Lalitmadhav Mallik	...	Ditto.
30	Rajkumar Sarvadhikari	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Jogendrachandra Maulik	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Bhuvanmohan Bandyopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
33	Girischandra Basu	...	Ditto.
	Amritalal Ghosh	...	Ditto.
35	Haricharan Sen	...	Ditto.
	Bipinvihari Mitra	...	Ditto.
37	Purnachandra Mitra	...	Ditto.
38	Serajal Islam	...	Dacca College.
	Atulchandra Chattopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
40	Durgacharan Sen	...	Ditto.
	Baidyanath Datta	...	Ditto.
42	Maheschandra Bandyopadhyay	...	Patna College.
43	Bhairavchandra Das	...	Presidency College.
44	Priyanath Datta	...	Ditto.
45	Kshetramohan Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
	Dinanath Sarkar	...	Kishnaghur College.
47	Saradacharan Mitra	...	Presidency College.
48	Akshaykumar Chattopadhyay	...	Patna College.
	Pratapchandra Basu	...	Presidency College.
50	Bhuvanmohan Sanyal	...	Ditto.
	Sasibhushan Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
	Isanchandra Datta	...	Ditto.

53	Janakinath Datta	...	Presidency College.
54	Mahendranath Nág	...	Ditto.
	Bhuvanmohan Mitra	...	Ditto.
56	Jogendrachandra Basu	...	Ditto.
57	Priyanath Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
58	Jogeschandra De	...	Presidency College.
	Jasadanandan Pramanik	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Govindachandra De	...	Presidency College.
61	Kirtichandra Chattopadhyay	...	Patna College.
62	Bharatchandra Datta	...	Presidency College.
63	Umeschandra Chattopadhyay	...	Hooghly College.
64	Jagatvandhu Nag	...	Dacca College.
65	Tarinicharan Ghosh	...	Presidency College.
66	Purnachandra Ray	...	Kishnaghur College.
67	Nolininath Mitra	...	Hooghly College.
68	Asminikumar Guha	...	Presidency College.
69	Surendra krishna Datta	...	Ditto.
	Apurvakrishna Chaudhuri	...	Ditto.
71	Bamacharan Ray	...	Ditto.
	Devendra kumar Ray Chaudhuri	...	Ditto.

Licence in Law.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abddulla Fyaz	...	Presidency College.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gopalchandra, No. 1	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Panchkari	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Basak, Syamlal	...	Ditto.
Basu, Jagadischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Rasvihari	...	Dacca College.
Bhattacharyya, Jnanchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Mahèndranath	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kunjavihari	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Napharchandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Nilkanta	...	Presidency College.

Chattopadhyay, Saradaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
„ Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	...	Berhampore College.
„ Prasannanath	...	Presidency College.
Das, Harakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Rameswar	...	Ditto.
Datta, Govindachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Harisankar	...	Ditto.
„ Sambhunath	...	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Krishnakisar	...	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	Hooghly College.
„ Nilmadhav	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Fazlul Kadeer	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhuvanmohan	...	Berhampore College.
„ Binadvihari	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Becharam	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	...	Patna College.
Golam Asdaq	...	Hooghly College.
Guha, Tarakchandra	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	...	Patna College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	...	Presidency College.
Kundu, Jadunath	...	Berhampore College.
Maitra, Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Harivallabh	...	Cuttack High School.
Majila, Sastidas	...	Hooghly College.
Majumdar, Mahimachandra	...	Queen's College.
„ Ramdayal	...	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Bankavihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Bhavanicharn	...	Hooghly College.
„ Bisvambhar	...	Presidency College.
Mitra Kantichandra	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Kishnaghur College.
Moses, C. O.	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Chandrabhushan	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Govindadev	...	Hooghly College.

Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Kanailal	...	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad, No. 2	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath	...	Patna College.
Páin, Nandadulál	...	Presidency College.
Patranavis, Báneswar	...	Dacca College.
Prannath, Pandit	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Rakshit, Govindakisar	...	Dacca College.
Ráy, Brajanáth	...	Presidency College.
„ Pratapchandra	...	Ditto.
Rebello, P. T.	...	Ditto.
Sámanta, Jaharilál	...	Ditto.
Sánwál, Sinha	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sarkar, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Taraknath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Gurudas	...	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kalicharan	...	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
Sinha, Khiradnath	...	Presidency College.

ORDERED—

(1.) That the names of the successful candidates be published in the *Gazette*.

(2.) That a gold medal be awarded to Harihar Nauth, of the Patna College, in accordance with the recommendation of the Examiners.

65. The examiners for Honors in Arts reported that the following graduates had attained the standard for passing laid down by the Syndicate:—

ENGLISH.

2ND CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Narayanchandra Bhattacharyya	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Sasibhushan Chaudhuri	...	Hooghly College.
Madangopal	...	Delhi College.

3RD CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Bipinvihari Das	...	Presidency College.
Gopendrakrishna Dev	...	Ditto.
Tarapada Ghoshal	...	Ditto.
Haridas Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
Lalvihari De	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Saradaprasanna Ray	...	Ditto.
Girischandra Kar	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

1ST CLASS.

Biharilal Bandyopadhyay	...	Presidency College.

3RD CLASS.

Rajaninath Ray	...	Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

1ST CLASS.

Sasibhushan Datta	...	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

2ND CLASS.

In Order of Merit.

Batekrishna Sen	...	Presidency College.
Amvika Charan Sen	...	Ditto.

The Examiners also reported that the following graduates had attained the standard for the degree of M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Hanumanprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jogendrachundra Basu	...	Presidency College.
Madhusudan Das	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Purnachandra De	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Saratkumar Ghoshal	..	Presidency College.

ORDERED—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the *Gazette.*

64. The examiners for the Premchand Roychand studentship recommended that Girijabhushan Mukhopadhyay, of the Presidency College, be elected student for 1873.

ORDERED—

That Girijabhushan Mukhopadhyay be elected Premchand student for 1873.

65. The Registrar pointed out that, of the six candidates registered in July last for the Premchand examination, only one had come up for examination; and that the Fund had been drawn upon for the payment of two examiners whose questions were not required, in consequence of the withdrawal of the candidates, who had elected to be examined in these particular subjects. He further suggested that a moderate fee should be levied from candidates at the time of registering their names, in order to serve as a check upon those who had no serious intention of appearing at the examination.

IT WAS RESOLVED—

That a fee of Rs. 32 be levied from each candidate at the time of registering his name for the examination.

66. Read an application for the affiliation of the Jeypore School in Arts.

ORDERED—

That the application be brought forward at the next meeting.

67. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the next examinations in Arts.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

English.

Mr. M. J. White.	Mr. F. J. Rowe.
Revd. S. Dyson.	Dr. Robson.

Bengali and Sanskrit.

Baboo Prosonno Kumar Sarvadhikari.	Baboo Kantichunder Banerjea.
„ Gopal Chunder Banerjea.	„ Bireswar Chatterjea.

History and Geography.

Mr. J. K. Rogers.	Mr. H. Roberts.
Revd. J. Trafford.	Mr. J. Wilson.

Mathematics.

Revd. J. P. Ashton.	Mr. W. Griffiths.
Mr. M. Mowat.	Mr. R. Thwaytes.

Hindi and Uriya.

Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

FIRST ARTS AND B. A. EXAMINATIONS.

English.

Revd. M. A. Sherring. | Mr. E. Lethbridge.

Sanskrit.

Revd. K. M. Banerjea. | Pundit Maheschandra Nyaratna.

History.

Dr. George Smith. | Revd. W. C. Fyfe.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Mr. Beebee. | Mr. Aldis.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mr. Croft. | Revd. Dr. Jardine.

Physical Science.

Mr. W. G. Willson. | Mr. MacLaren Smith.

ENTRANCE, FIRST ARTS AND B. A. EXAMINATIONS.

Greek and Latin.

Revd. L. DeVos. | Mr. W. T. Webb.

Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

Mr. Blochmann. | Moulovi Obaidullah.

68. Read a petition from candidates who failed at the last L. L. Examination, asking the Syndicate to hold another examination in 1874.

ORDERED—

That the petitioners be informed that the Syndicate decline to hold another examination for a Licence in Law.

69. Read letter, from Director of Public Institution, Bengal, enclosing copy of letter, No. 809 of 24th January, from the Government of Bengal, with reference to the case of Gopalchandra Bandyopadhyay, who was charged with personation at a recent examination; and enquiring whether, in the opinion of the Syndicate, there was, under the circumstances, any necessity for immediate legislation.

ORDERED—

That a reply be sent to Mr. Atkinson, stating that the Syndicate are not prepared to suggest immediate legislation.

70. Read letter, from the Officiating Principal of the Medical College, reporting the death of Professor J. Purefoy Colles, who had been appointed to conduct Anatomical examination for the First Examination in Medicine and Surgery.

RESOLVED—

That Dr. McConnell be appointed examiner in Anatomy.

71. Read letter No. 2579 of 10th February, from the Registrar of the Bombay University, enclosing copy of a Resolution by the Syndicate on 21st January, excluding Behranji Bamanji Patel from any future University Examination at Bombay, on account of his having resorted to unfair means to pass the B. A. Examination.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

72. The Registrar stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Hatch, Solicitor for the Tagore Trustees, informing the University that he had been instructed to take steps for transferring to the University the legacy of the late Hon'ble Prosunno Kumar Tagore, C. S. I.; and requesting the University to name a solicitor to act on their behalf, in seeing that the necessary documents were duly executed. Further, that, under the Vice-Chancellor's orders, this letter had been made over to Mr. Chauntrell, the Government

Solicitor, with a request that he would, in communication with Mr. Hatch, prepare the necessary deed.

ORDERED—

That the Registrar's action be approved, and that Mr. Chauntrell be requested to take 4 per cent. Government Securities in payment of the legacy.

73. The Registrar suggested the appointment of a Committee for preparing a list of books to be purchased for the University Library with the funds now in hand, amounting to nearly Rs. 6,000.

RESOLVED—

That the following gentlemen be requested to serve on a Committee:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby.
Mr. Tawney.
„ Blanford.
„ Sutcliffe.

74. Read the following letter, from the Government of the N.-W. Provinces, in reference to the nomenclature of the different classes of schools.

From the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Registrar of the Calcutta University,—No. 76 A. of 1873, *dated Camp Hodul, the 30th January* 1873.

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to address you in reference to the nomenclature of the different classes of schools in the North-Western Provinces.

2. There are at present in these Provinces the following classes of schools:—First, the primary schools kept up by Provincial or Municipal Funds, which teach only the Vernacular, Oordoo or Hindee, or both, together with an elementary instruction in geography and arithmetic through the medium of the vernacular. This is the class commonly known in the North-West Provinces as

Hulkabundee or village circuit schools. Secondly, schools which teach the vernacular in a more through and complete way, supplementing it by elementary instruction in Persian, and by science taught in the vernacular. Such are our Tehseelee schools maintained at Government expense. Thirdly, schools which aim at giving a complete education in Arabic, Sanskrit and the more difficult portions of Persian literature, together with some admixture of science. Such institutions exist at Benares in the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the College, and though in a less fully developed form, in schools at Ghazeepore and Jounpore in these Provinces. In none of the above classes of schools is English taught as a rule, or except in an imperfect fashion. In addition to these there are the following descriptions of schools where English forms part of the course of study. First, schools where, in combination with the more advanced instruction in the vernacular, an elementary instruction in English is given either to a special class who desire it or to the whole school, where geography and history are usually read in English class books, but where the instruction does not go far enough to carry the pupil up to the standard of the entrance examination for the Calcutta University. The vernacular department of such schools may be considered to correspond with that of the second class of the purely vernacular schools above enumerated, although it is practically not always so far advanced. Secondly, schools which combine with a teaching in the vernacular and in Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, or an education in English up to the standard of the Calcutta University entrance examination. Thirdly, schools or colleges which teach English beyond the standard of the Calcutta entrance examination. In both of these last two classes of schools, the Oriental languages are also more or less taught, and instruction in the vernacular runs side by side with study of English.

3. No systematic classification or nomenclature of these schools has as yet been followed in these Provinces. Schools

have been classed and named according to accidental circumtances, such as the place at which they were established (Zillah, Tehseelee and Town schools), the source from which their expenses are defrayed (Hulkabundee and Municipal free schools, Government and aided schools), &c. No classification, based upon the subjects taught, has yet been enforced; and it was in endeavouring to systematise the rules for grants-in-aid to schools, and to introduce the plan of making the amount of the grant depend upon the nature of the instruction afforded, that the need of such a classification became specially apparent to Government.

4. The system followed in the Punjab (as exhibited in paragraph 348 of the Adminstration Report of the Province for 1870-71) appears to be as follows:—

(1).—Colleges affording instruction to students who have passed the entrance examination.

(2).—Schools of the higher class, teaching up to the standard of the entrance examination.

(3).—Schools of the middle class, teaching English, Urdoo composition, Persian, arithmetic, geography and history.

(4).—Schools of the lower class, teaching reading, writing and arithmetic in the vernacular.

This arrangement fails to provide for the two higher classes of vernacular schools in the North-Western Provinces where no English is taught.

5. In Bengal the arrangement detailed in the Adminstration Report for 1870-71 is the following:—

(1).—Colleges, which instruct in the University course, whether general (teaching the course of the faculty of Arts), or special (teaching the course of some other faculty, as Law or Medicine).

(2).—Higher class English schools, which educate up to the standard of the entrance examination.

(3). Middle class English schools, educating "up to a standard two years below that of the entrance examination."

(4).—Middle class vernacular schools in which the course of study occupies about six years.

(5).—Lower class vernacular, where the course of study occupies four years.

This arrangement also omits the highest class of vernacular schools found in the North-Western Provinces.

6. In Bombay, it is understood that a somewhat similar system to that in Bengal is followed. The first place is taken by the colleges teaching the University Course; the second by the high schools, which prepare pupils for the entrance examination; the third by the middle class schools of the higher and lower grades, which either prepare pupils for the high schools or give independently an equivalent course of instruction; the fourth place is taken by the lower class schools, in which it is said (page 221 of the Bombay Administration Report for 1870-71) that "both middle and lower class instruction through the vernacular" are given.

7.—The following statement shows comparatively the systems which His Honor understands to prevail in the three Provinces already mentioned, with the corresponding classes of schools in the North-Western Provinces :—

North-Western Provinces.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Punjab.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Colleges.	*Colleges.*	*Colleges.*	*Colleges.*
A.—Teaching English to Undergraduates of the Calcutta University.	As in N. W. P.	As in N. W. P.	As in N. W. P.
B.—Teaching the highest recognized curriculum in Oriental Literature, Metaphysics, &c.			

North-Western Provinces.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Punjab.
1.	2.	3.	4.
High Schools.			
A.—Teaching English up to matriculation standard. B.—Persian and Arabic Madrasahs, Sanscrit Patshalas.	Higher class English.	High schools.	Higher class schools.
Middle Schools.			
A.—Teaching English not up to University standard. B.—Teaching Persian or Sanscrit, with elementary science.	Middle class English. Middle class Vernacular.	Higher and lower middle class.	Middle class schools. (Wanting.)
Lower Schools.			
B.—Teaching the vernacular in an elementary manner.	Lower class Vernacular.	Lower class schools.	Lower class schools.

His Honor has felt that it would be convenient for purposes of comparison and statistics if an uniform system of nomenclature for schools were adopted by the different provinces of India. And he would suggest for adoption in those parts of India where the Calcutta University examinations are the standard of education, the gradation shown in the first column of the statement given above. It will be seen that it corresponds almost exactly with the Bengal classification, except in regard to a description of school which possibly does not exist in Bengal (since there the Madrasahs, its natural representatives, also teach English). I am to express His Honor's desire that, if the above proposal meets the approval of the Syndicate, the suggestion that it should be generally adopted may be made to the Provinces of Bengal, the Punjab and Oudh.

ORDERED—

That a reply be sent to the Government of the North-Western Provinces pointing out that the nomenclature of the different classes of schools was fixed by the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 25th February 1864, and that the classification of schools in Bengal has been made under the authority of that Resolution. Further,

that it seems to the Syndicate advisable that the Government of the North-Western Provinces should address the Government of India, if any modification of the system prescribed in the above Resolution be thought desirable.

75. Read letter from Mr. Williams, of St. John's College, Agra, forwarding a copy of a translation of Butler's Analogy, Part I, into Urdu, and expressing a hope that some learned orientalist amongst the Fellows of the Calcutta University would express an opinion on the merits of the work.

ORDERED—

That, in acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Williams' translation, the Registrar be directed to say that the Syndicate cannot undertake to ascertain the opinions of Oriental Scholars on works submitted to them.

76. Mr. Atkinson gave notice that, at the next meeting of the Syndicate, he would bring forward a proposal to restrict the compulsory study of a classical language to the entrance examination.

With reference to this notice the Syndicate postponed, till the next meeting, the consideration of the replies of Heads of Institutions to the Registrar's circular inviting their opinions on the merits of the changes proposed at the last meeting in the Entrance Regulations.

77. Read the following letter from Dr. George Smith :—

Serampore, 12th February 1873.

SIR,—On the 1st March 1862 the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the University resolved, after considering a proposal of mine to that effect, " that it will be advantageous to the University to possess the power of conferring honorary degrees with certain

restrictions on persons in India," &c., see page 166 of Minutes for 1861-62.

No step has yet been taken to carry out this resolution, so far as I know. The conclusion arrived at by the Senate on the subject of the encouragement of purely oriental learning—a question which I raised subsequently—seems to me to render it advisable for the interests of sound learning in India and of the University itself, that the Syndicate should again practically consider this resolution of its predecessors as to honorary degrees. When recently at home, I found that Dr. John Muir, the Sanskritist, was so anxious on the subject as to move the Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh to bestow some of its honors on learned natives of India. But there is a lack at home of all the detailed information which the Senates of the three Indian Universities possess, and nothing was done. I need not mention names, but there are several natives of India who have rendered such services to the cause of oriental learning, and to the education of their countrymen, that the University of Calcutta is bound to recognise their merits in justice to itself and its objects. For want of University honors, the Government of India has more than once bestowed the lowest class of the Order of the Star of India on learned Hindus. The University of Calcutta has now been long enough in existence, and has sufficiently established its influence and reputation to warrant it in thus doing what I believe to be its duty to the country.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate do not think it advisable to take any action at present on the question of conferring honorary degrees.

78. Read the following letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Radhakanta Memorial Fund :—

SIR,—The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial having resolved that the residue of the memorial fund, after providing

for the bust and portrait of the deceased Raja, "should be made over to the Senate of the Calcutta University to be invested in Government Securities or Municipal Debentures for the purpose of awarding a gold medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the B. A. degree of each year," I have the honor to state for the information of the Senate that the Committee propose to invest Rs. 2,000 in Municipal Debentures for the purpose. The interest upon this sum will be Rs. 120 per annum, and as the cost of the medal will be less than Rs. 100, about Rs. 25 may be saved annually which will amount to Rs. 500 during 20 years, the currency of the Municipal Debentures. the Committee would accordingly suggest that this excess sum be lodged in the Savings Bank, and that, after the expiration of the term of the Debentures, which would then be paid off, the accumulations be applied to such increase of the capital as to admit of its yielding a sum equal to the cost of the medal by investment in 4 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate will of course be the trustees of the whole fund. If this arrangement meets with the approval of the Senate, the Committee would purchase Municipal Debentures for the above-mentioned amount, and lose no time in making over the same to you. I should add that the medal should be called the "Radhakanta Deb Medal," and that it should be awarded annually by the Senate in terms of the resolution set forth above. It will be gratifying to the subscribers if the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor will announce the establishment of the medal in his address at the next Convocation of the University.

RESOLVED—

That the Syndicate, on behalf of the University, thankfully accept this benefaction for carrying out the resolution of the subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial.

79. The following bills of contingencies were passed:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Bill, Principal Agra College, for expenses incurred during the last examination	166	3	0
1 Bill, Messrs. Harman and Co., for safe custody of Gowns for 1872	50	0	0
1 Bill, Mr. S. Sedgfield, for printing Diplomas ...	50	0	0
1 Bill, Mr. Sutcliffe, for superintending printing of examination papers	250	0	0
1 Bill, Cart hire for sending the lithographic press to the Presidency College; ink, oil, &c., for printing purposes...	4	15	3
1 Bill, Sundry expenses	44	7	6
TOTAL, Rs ...	565	9	9

(Confirmed.)

E. C. BAYLEY,
Vice-Chancellor.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 3.

THE 12TH MARCH.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHANCELLOR.
THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.
THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C. S. I.
MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON'BLE H. W. NORMAN, C. B.
THE HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS, C. S.
MR. WOODROW.
DR. GEORGE SMITH.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON.
MR. MONTRIOU.
MR. AITCHISON.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
RAJA KALI KRISHNA BAHADOOR.
MR. MCCRINDLE.
THE HON'BLE RAJA ROMANATH TAGORE.
MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.
BABOO RAJENDRALALA MITRA.
DR. CHUCKERBUTTY.
KUMAR HURENDRA KRISHNA, RAI BAHADOOR.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JACKSON.
BABOO JUGGADANANDA MOOKERJEA, RAI BAHADOOR.
THE REVD. W. C. FYFE.
BABOO KHETTERMOHUN CHATTERJEE.
BABOO RAMCHUNDER MITTER.
BABOO PEARYCHAND MITTER.

Dr. Chunder Coomar Dey.
Dr. N. C. Macnamara.
Dr. Ewart.
Mr. Blanford.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mitter.
Col. Thuillier, r. a., c. s. i.,
Col. Gastrell.
The Revd. J. P. Ashton.
Mr. Aldis.
The Revd. J. Trafford.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby.
Dr. D. B. Smith.
Mr. H. Leonard.
The Hon'ble Mr. Paul.
Mr. Bell.
Dr. Brown.
Mr. Thwaytes.
Baboo Kanailal Dey, Rai Bahadoor.
Mr. A. C. Lyall.
Mr. G. Sibley.
The Revd. Dr. Jardine.
The Revd. S. Dyson.
Munshi Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Durgachurn Laha.
Baboo Gourdoss Bysack.
The Hon'ble Mr. Egerton.
Mr. Dampier.
The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.
Mr. W. Smith.
Dr. Cutcliffe.
Dr. McLeod.
Mr. Millett.
The Revd. Dr. Wenger.
Baboo Annadaprasad Banerjea.
Moulvie Kubeer Uddin.
Baboo Satkari Datta.

80. The Vice-Chancellor having declared the convocation opened, the graduates of the year were admitted to their respective degrees in the usual manner.

81. The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate and graduates as follows:—

My Lord and Gentlemen,—In to-day entering into possession of the noble hall in which we are assembled, the University of Calcutta enters also, it may be said, upon a new epoch in its career; and this may justify me in briefly calling attention to the position which it has already attained.

It was in the midst of the chief struggles of 1857 that the Government of India created the University of Calcutta, and gave to it, by the sanction of law, an independent and corporate existence. That work has now been completed by the liberal gift of this building which will hereafter constitute its local home and its visible embodiment.

Our institution showed from its birth a vigorous nature, but its progress may best be understood by a comparison of its earliest statistics with those of to-day. In 1858 there were 464 candidates for Entrance, of whom 111 passed. In the year 1872 there were 2,144, of whom 938 passed. There were then 20 candidates for the Bachelor of Arts Degree, of whom 10 passed. This year there were 242, of whom 126 passed. In 1858 there were 19 candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, of whom 11 passed. This year there were 137, of whom 75 passed.

If these statistics show a rapid advance, they do also, I trust, represent a growth essentially healthy and sound. It has been my task, at previous convocations, repeatedly to assure you that the close attention of governing bodies of the University has been ever given to secure solid rather than brilliant results.

And the statistics of the late examination do again, I think, testify that our efforts have not been wholly ineffectual. In all the examinations save two, not only have the candidates been more numerous, but the percentages of success have been better. In those two cases a slight falling off indicates probably the need of

minor alterations in the regulations of the University, which are already in part under the consideration of the Syndicate. In all other respects the results of the examinations have been very satisfactory, and I may especially notice that, large as the number is of those to whom this year the University has opened the door of the legal profession, the examiners assure us that they have merited this success by more than average attainments; and of the student who has carried off the highest honors in the Faculty of Law this year, as well as of the gentleman who heads our Mathematical List, I have authority for saying that their attainments and the ability they have displayed are at least equal to those shown by the very best of their predecessors. I need hardly assure you that this is no mean praise, and I trust that their success may be to these gentlemen themselves, as well as to the University, the earnest of yet greater triumphs.

Defects, no doubt, still exist in our system, some of them for the present unavoidable; but at least I think that I may fairly say, a tradition has already taken root in the University which will, I hope, lead it always to insist, as far as it has any power, on sound and solid teaching rather than on results of temporary brilliancy.

I have but little to add to the statistics above given in regard to the history of the University during the past year.

Happily, we have not on this occasion to mourn such losses as cast a gloom over our last convocation, and I most sincerely trust that the walls of this building will never echo the expressions of sorrow deep and poignant, such as those to which it was my sad duty to give utterance, on behalf of our University, last year.

On the other hand, I have the pleasure to announce another gift to the University. The committee of the fund for erecting a memorial to the late Raja Radha Kant Deb have determined to make over to the University the balance of that fund, in order to furnish an endowment for an annual gold medal to be given to

the best Sanskrit scholar proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

You will, I am sure, feel that this endowment is a very appropriate method of perpetuating the memory of one who, while he lived, was not only a scholar himself, but a liberal patron of scholarship in others.

For the rest, the governing bodies of the University have been chiefly occupied in maturing the reforms which have been already commenced.

The rapid progress of education, both in India and elsewhere, no doubt, continually bring us face to face with problems of great importance and difficulty. Some of these are now under consideration; but I think I may assure you that no recommendation for any further changes will be made to the Senate at large without due regard to the conservation of that continuity of tradition which, as has been more than once impressed upon you at previous convocations, is essential to the influence of the University for good.

It is indeed, I believe, the possibility of maintaining great principles and independent traditions which constitutes the value of that corporate character which was given to us by the Charter of 1857. If we are to accept the authority of one of the greatest living leaders of human thought—the present Rector of Munich University—this is a truth which has been proved by history. In a recent address at the jubilee festival of that institution, he maintains that it was precisely their corporate character which gave to certain of the German Universities, during the middle ages, their chief value over similar institutions elsewhere. No doubt, as he proceeded to show, the munificence of Princes or the brilliancy of particular teachers gave occasionally greater transient success to other Universities; but it was a corporate existence alone which rendered possible resistance on the one hand to despotic authority, or to popular demands on the other, and which made these institutions the home of men who were "the priests of science, the aim

of whose life was the propagation of civilization and enquiry, and the advancement of human learning," rather than the resort of mere "practical self-interested men, who, for hard gold, turned out physicians and men of business, and taught men how to administer physic and to win law suits."

I feel assured that the great function which Indian Universities are at present called upon to perform, is the maintenance of an uniform and well-judged system of education, not merely as an instructing, but as a civilizing and elevating agency. I trust, therefore, that to-day's event, the consummation, if I may so call it, of its corporate existence, may be for the Calcutta University the pledge and the beginning of a career of yet wider and more independent usefulness.

His Excellency the Chancellor addressed the Senate and graduates as follows:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Fellows, and Members of the Calcutta University,—It is to me a great pleasure that it should have fallen to my lot to assist at the first Convocation at which the desire entertained by Lord Canning, under whose care this University sprang into existence, has been realized, and that a local habitation should be found for it in this spacious and indeed stately building, to use the words of the Senate, when they recommended the Government of India to supply a building for the University. I feel, too, a personal interest in this University, which I may be permitted to explain to you. I was associated in a subordinate capacity with Lord Halifax, the statesman to whom India owes the despatch which laid down the principles upon which the Universities have been founded, as well as upon which the whole educational system of the country depends. Bound as I am to Lord Halifax by feelings not merely of political association, but of sincere personal affection, it is to me, I can assure you, a matter of the greatest pleasure to see in the opening of this hall, and in the records of this University, so conclusive a testimony

to the wisdom of the measures which he was instrumental in inaugurating. To establish in this country, where there are so many different races and different religions, a system of education which could unite them all in furthering the great object of the enlightenment and advancement of their fellow-countrymen, was, I think you will admit, a task of more than ordinary difficulty. At this moment a difficulty has arisen in the House of Commons of England upon a question of education of a far simpler character. Dealing, as the Parliament is now dealing, with the question of education in Ireland, the difficulties and distinctions are far less than the difficulties and distinctions that exist in India; and yet whereas there appears to be some temporary check to the inauguration of a University system for Ireland, here in this country, we see, after the lapse of 20 years, a University system established, which appears to rest upon the sound and solid basis of the hearty co-operation of all races, of all classes and of all distinctions of religious belief in this great land. I say that this University system in India has been a success. I need only appeal to the statistics which the Vice-Chancellor has read to you to-day, comparing the numbers of those who attended at the entrance examination in the year 1857 with those who came up for the entrance examination last year, and again, of those who obtained the distinction of a degree in those two years. But the mere figures by no means represent the importance of the advance which has taken place in these 20 years. For whereas, unless I am mistaken, in the year 1857, out of the hundred or more candidates who succeeded in passing the entrance examination, there was not one man who did not come from the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in this last year, out of the numbers who have attended for that examination, not only have we from the distant Panjàb a very considerable number of successful students, but Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, whose encouragement of education in all its branches I cannot omit to notice when I mention his name—Sir William Muir has

been able at a recent meeting, in the North-Western Provinces, to notice that from the North-West College of Bareilly a student has passed first among the whole of those who went up for the entrance examination of last year. So that we may, I think, conclude that the Calcutta University has been able to extend its influence and encouragement to education throughout by no means the most unimportant or the smallest part of Her Majesty's Indian territories. For this success, after sound principles had once been established, I believe we are indebted for the most part to the labors of the Vice-Chancellors, of the members of the Syndicate, and of the different Faculties, who together constitute the governing body of this University. It is to their attention to the business of the University, notwithstanding the arduous duties of other kinds which they have had to perform, that the success of the University is, in my opinion, most to be attributed; and I heartily concur with the Vice-Chancellor that the existence of an independent body for the purpose of preserving the principles—traditions, if you will—of a University, is a great element of strength and stability. It is impossible for me to speak with any pretence to authority upon the many questions which have been raised from time to time in connection with University education in India. To do so, it would be necessary to master the languages of the country, to have a thorough knowledge of its literature, both ancient and modern, of its schools of philosophy, which, we are told, equal, if they do not excel, the acutest intellectual efforts of Greece or Rome; and in addition it would be necessary to have a complete knowledge of the social and political condition of the country, and of the aspirations of those of our young friends to whom, to-day, the Vice-Chancellor has given diplomas of different ranks which their industry and perseverance have gained for them. I can pretend to no such knowledge as this; but still I think it was a right act of the Legislature that the representative, for the time being, of Her Majesty in this country, should be associated with the principal

University in India for the purpose of showing to the world that although the constitution of the University is an independent constitution, yet it acts with the support of the Government of India, and that the Government, as represented by the Viceroy, is interested and associated with all the acts of the Senate. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen, if I proceed to make some observations upon a few of the questions which relate to University education in this part of India, I beg that my remarks will be taken by no means as if I ventured to give any authoritative and positive opinion upon the questions to which I may allude, but simply as the expression of the views which occur to me from what little knowledge and experience I hav gained since I have been in India, upon those questions. One thing I may say, that since I have been in this country, I have endeavoured to lose no opportunity of acquiring information with respect to the condition and prospects of education, both high and low, in all those parts of India which I have visited.

Of the questions relating to the University, perhaps the one which is most constantly brought forward is, what is the scope and object of the University? It is held by some that the University is simply a body entrusted with the power of examination of students, and of conferring degrees as a proof of the knowledge which those students have acquired. Others hold that the functions of the University should extend still further; that, connected with the University, there should be Professorships, and that Professors of the higher branches of literature and science should give lectures at which the members of every Institution, who might be within call, should be able to attend.

Now, it seems to me that the principle of this question, which has been discussed by the University now for a considerable number of years, the first notice of it being so far back as in the year 1858, has already been decided in consequence of a munificent bequest by a distinguished native gentleman of this

country, from which has arisen the establishment and endowment of the Tagore Professorship of Law. Therefore, as regards the principle, we have in existence a Professorship connected with the University. And it appears to me that the view taken by the Senate of the University in the year 1861 was a sound one, namely, that there could be no more judicious, more liberal, or more patriotic manner of devoting the funds of those who are able to contribute to the support of education in India, than the endowment of certain Professorships, for example, of comparative philology, of the higher branches of grammar, and of some branches of Physical Science, such for example as were suggested by the University at that time. The difficulty raised then was, whether the actual words of the Act of the Legislature justified the University in having any control over Professorships. That, I think, has now been settled, as I observed before, by the fact that the Tagore Professorship is at the present time under the control and management of the Senate of the University. Intimately connected with the establishment of University Professorships, is the question, what is to be the policy of Government ultimately with regard to the higher education which is now carried on mainly through the instrumentality of Government Colleges. This is a question which, as you know, has been discussed elsewhere at some length. But there can be no doubt, that the establishment of Professorships would have the effect of disassociating Government, as a Government, from high English education in Calcutta more than is at present the case, because, by the establishment of Professorships, young men from all Colleges would be enabled to attend, and would have the advantage of the best Professors who could be obtained in this country, and thus the maintenance of a portion, at any rate, of the able Staff of Professors now employed in the Presidency College would become unnecessary.

Now, with respect to the connection of Government with high English education in India, the Government of India have no

new policy to proclaim. They are simply acting as they have all along acted according to the policy of the despatch of 1854. That policy was that, on principle, it would be desirable to see education in India placed upon such a firm and satisfactory foundation as no longer to require the active interference and interposition of Government; but at the same time that despatch went on to inculcate a principle which, I am sure, has been completely carried out by the Government of India, from that day to this, namely, that any alteration of the kind should be introduced in such a manner, and with such caution as in no way to risk the success of any educational institution of this country. Now, the condition of education in this city appears to me to afford a hope that the day may not be far distant when these anticipations may be realized, that education may be left more to the private enterprize and energy of Her Majesty's subjects. For what do we find now in Calcutta in respect to English education? We find that at this day the whole of that education up to the entrance examination for the University is self-supporting. We find that in the Government schools, in the Hindoo and Hare schools, where that education is carried on, these schools are not only self-supporting, but, as His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal mentioned the other day, the Hare school has been so successful as to be able to erect out of its surplus funds the substantial and suitable building in which it is now located. And if we turn to the private establishments of different kinds in which education up to the entrance examination of the Calcutta University is conducted, the figures are to me most striking. I believe that at the last entrance examination of the University there were 614 candidates from Calcutta and its neighbourhood. Out of these 614 candidates, 186 came from Government schools, and 428 from other schools in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. I think I may say that, with but few exceptions, the whole of these schools are supported by the fees which are obtained from the students who are therein educated. I will mention three of these institutions—

the Oriental Seminary with 336 students, the Calcutta School with 537 students, and the Metropolitan Institution with 796 students, all of which institutions, to the best of my knowledge, belief and information, are supported by the fees which are paid by the students who are educated within them. Well, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, these figures certainly do give an encouragement and belief that English education in this city and in this neighbourhood is in a most flourishing condition, and that it has acquired a firm hold upon the people. And I may mention, that one of the most hopeful signs for the future is, that last year one of those institutions, the Metropolitan Institution, was affiliated to the University up to the First Arts examination. It therefore seems to me to be probable that, at no very distant date, it may be in the power of those who may then administer the Government of this country to carry out the principles which were shadowed forth by the Educational Despatch of 1854, and at the same time maintain the qualifications accompanied by which those principles were asserted, namely, that they must be carried out without any risk to the high English education in this country, which it is the object and the desire of Government to encourage to the best of its power.

I confess, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, that it would be very agreeable to my feelings and principles if high English education were placed in the hands of institutions unconnected with Government. I cannot help feeling the great difficulties which have been placed in the way of education in India, by the necessity under which the Government has been obliged to disassociate it altogether from any religious instruction. I cannot but feel that the adoption, if ever it can be adopted, of the system which was shadowed forth in 1854, will get rid of the difficulty which Bishop Cotton—a most liberal-minded man and a very high authority upon all education questions—said pressed upon him in India, as I am sure it has pressed upon many of the most earnest supporters of education to whatever religious persuasion they may belong.

There are one or two other questions to which I will advert with great brevity, although questions of considerable importance, with which, as the Vice-Chancellor has told you, the Senate will have to occupy themselves.

Great and important alterations have recently been made with respect to the University Course. An optional course of study, has been introduced for the higher degrees which, I believe, will be found to supply a want which had, for some time, been recognised.

There is another matter of importance which has upon several occasions been brought to the notice of the Senate, namely, the necessity of, in some way, recognizing the education which is acquired by means of the Oriental languages, and the distinction which is attained by many men in Oriental languages who could not perhaps comply with the full requirements of the University course. It has been suggested that it would be a great advantage if some University distinction could be conferred upon those who are so situated. That appears to me a subject of great importance, for who could not fail to be struck with and to regret the absence to-day, with but few exceptions, of any of our Mussulman fellow-countrymen among those upon whom the Vice-Chancellor has conferred University degrees. The subject of the adaptation of the University system and of the Government educational system to the Mussulman population of India has been under the consideration of the Government and of the Senate, and it is possible that some such proposal as that which has been made from different parts of India might supply the want, and bring more into harmony with our educational system that arge and important portion of our fellow-countrymen.

There is another point to which I would advert for a moment, namely, the great importance of the University in respect to the development of vernacular literature in India. There was a very interesting report published of the Indian Section of the Educational Exhibition of 1870 by Dr. George Smith, one of the mem-

bers of the Senate of the University. In that report, which was prepared both from his own knowledge, and with the advantage of the assistance of Mr. Marshman, who possesses a hereditary interest in the success of the vernacular literature of India, Dr. Smith shows the progress which has been made, to a considerable extent through the action of the University, in the vernacular literature of Bengal. I think, however, we ought not to be satisfied with the progress that has been already made, but should wish that the attention of the Senate should continue to be directed to the development of the vernacular literature of Bengal and of other parts of India which are under the influence of the University.

There is another question which, I believe, is now under the consideration of the Senate, or, at any rate, of some of the Faculties, one which appears to be a small one, but still one of great importance, namely, the nature of the class books which are recommended for the University course, and the manner in which the University Examinations are carried out. It seems to me that the Senate has taken a wise course in making alterations with respect to the examination for entrance into the University, by deciding that the examination should not be in any particular books, but should be more general, and should require a general knowledge of the English language up to a certain standard, rather than minute knowledge of any particular books. The reason why it seems to me that the University has taken a wise course in that particular is that, upon several occasions when I have visited schools in different parts of India, I have been struck with the manner in which, probably on account of the examinations having been confined hitherto to particular books, instruction has been conveyed to those who are preparing for the entrance examination. There has, in common parlance, been too much of 'cram' in respect to their education; that is to say, there has been too much getting by heart of the Professor's notes, and explanations of different classical allusions, which, though they might be interest-

ing to any one who has attained a sufficient amount of knowledge of the English language, is for a beginner, as it appears to me, not the most useful way of occupying his time during that portion of his education. Therefore, I think that the scheme under which the entrance examination will in future require a general knowledge of English tested by the power of translating from the vernacular language of the student into the English language, than which no test can be better, will be a great and a beneficial alteration in the University course. I need hardly remind my friend, the Vice-Chancellor, that it is not only to those youths who come up for the entrance examination that the effect of the University system extends; for if the University requires a particular class of knowledge, it will produce, over all the schools throughout the whole of the area subject to the University, an influence for good or evil on the whole tone and spirit of English education. I wish, in saying this, not to be supposed for a moment to depreciate by calling it 'cram' that knowledge which is required in the higher examinations in English. What, to my mind, is not advantageous for the lower examination may be necessary and right for the higher examinations. Take, for example, the entrance examination. What do you want to know? You want to find out whether the youth has that amount of knowledge in the English language which will enable him to pursue his education with advantage. Take again the First Arts examination. In that you want to find out that the youth has advanced to a higher general knowledge of the English language. When you advance to the Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts examinations, you ask for something more. You ask whether the young man has not only such a knowledge of the English language as that he can speak and write English intelligibly, but you require, for a University degree, that the young man should show that he possesses a real and sound knowledge of English literature, and you therefore expect him to explain the allusions that are contained in the principal English authors. It is necessary, then, that that knowledge should be

gained by him which may be learned from the Professor's notes or in other ways, but in whatever way it is gained, it is solid knowledge, and it is not open to the objection, to which it is, in my opinion, justly open, when it is applied in an earlier stage of education in the English or any other language.

Now, Sir, as I said before, I have alluded to these questions for the purpose partly of showing that I take a sincere interest in the problems which have occupied the time of my friend the Vice-Chancellor and the members of the University for many years; and also of expressing my belief that these questions will be dealt with as other questions have hitherto been, with care, with impartiality, and with a desire to do that which is best for the whole education of the country, by the Senate, the Syndicate, and the different Faculties of the University; because in perusing, as I have with great pleasure done, the discussions of the members of the University upon the questions which have come before them, I have found that there has always been a desire to weigh with care all the different opinions which are held by those who have taken a part in education, and whose opinions are deserving of attention; and by mutual concessions, and a cordial desire on the part of all to do what is right for the success of education, they have, I think, come to conclusions which have been accepted generally by those interested in education.

When last an assembly of this kind was addressed by one of my predecessors in the office of Viceroy, it was addressed by Lord Mayo, and Lord Mayo's opinion on this subject, as usual, showed that he had rightly grasped the principal features of the policy of Government, and that he embraced the policy in a generous and a large-minded spirit. Nothing can be large-minded and more generous than the words used by Lord Mayo when he addressed this University and said that "whatever might be the effect of the spread of education in India, education was a chief duty of the Government, and that the Government went forward in their work without any hesitation."

I have said that it would be bold indeed in me to venture to give an authoritative opinion on the effects of the spread of education in India. I doubt whether any of those present here, however earnest they may be in the cause, could venture to prophesy what the effects of the spread of education in India may eventually be. All I can say is that, although we have certainly achieved some amount of success,—although perhaps it may be supposed to be something that since the year 1854 from 500 schools and colleges in connection with the Department of Education, with 43,500 pupils, we have now advanced to 37,000 schools of different kinds with nearly a million and a quarter of pupils—although this may be something achieved, I hope we shall never forget that that million and a quarter represents, I am ashamed to say how small a part, certainly not a tenth part, making allowance for all the private education, of the demand for education in this country. I say, that while we welcome the success which has attended what has been done, we see before us a task far more gigantic and one which will require all the wisdom and all the energy of the Government of many future generations in India to achieve. I will only add on this subject that I look upon it as perfectly hopeless that the Government alone can achieve so gigantic a task, and I believe it is only to be accomplished by the efforts of the people themselves aided and encouraged by Government, both by inspection and advice, and also by assistance from the public funds; it is only, I say, by some such means as these, and not by any direct system of Government education, that success can ever be obtained.

I am sorry that I have occupied the time of this meeting at greater length than I at first intended, but the subject is one which commands my greatest sympathy, and I therefore thought it desirable to notice those particular points of it which have come under my individual attention.

It has been usual upon these occasions that he who occupies the position which I have the honor to fill to-day, should

address a few words to those students who have received their University diplomas before breaking up the assembly. I would say to them that they have my most cordial good wishes for the success of their future careers. The Vice-Chancellor has said, and said, I believe, with perfect truth, that those who have ruled the University of Calcutta have endeavoured rather to place education upon a solid and secure basis, than to look principally to the ornaments of an educational course. I believe that what they have endeavoured to do is to supply a complete and solid foundation to the future education of those who pass through the University. There, I think, we shall all agree that the University authorities have exercised a wise and right discretion. It is only in the Poet's dream of a golden age that we meet with great results without a solid foundation; and I believe, that those who have achieved success in the University, and have obtained their degrees, of whatever class they may be, will find in after-life that perhaps the greatest benefit they have received from their University education will not be in the actual acquisition of knowledge which they have gained from particular books that they have read and mastered, but in being able hereafter in the business of life, when they have to grapple with subjects of real difficulty, to know what really mastering and understanding a subject means, to know what it means to have your knowledge tested by examination, to find how little you know of a subject unless you bring it to such a test. Hence, you should require of yourselves a more complete, accurate and conscientious knowledge of the subjects you may have to deal with in life than you would be likely to have thought necessary without the educational training of the University.

I need not enlarge upon what has been said so often that the education of a man begins instead of ends with his University career, and that it will require all the perseverance, self-sacrifice and industry which have brought you to success up to the present time if you expect to succeed during the rest of your lives. I know and appreciate fully the difficulties which many of the educated men

in India have to meet with in regard to the professions which they have to choose in after-life. I know how difficult it is for some to embrace a profession in which they have a prospect of rising to positions of honor and emolument, such as lie within the reach of many men in England. Now, in respect to that, I must say that I think that the spread of education will, to a considerable extent, remedy the evil which now exists. I cannot help noticing in this country how some professions, which in England are filled by some of the ablest men of the higher ranks of society, appear in India not to be looked to as professions in which educated men and graduates of the University can properly be employed. I look to the fine arts, and I look to commerce, in which a large portion of the educated men in England obtain their positions in life, and I see that in India those professions are not valued so much as they should be by those who have gone through a University course. I, however, look forward to the time, which in this city at any rate is rapidly approaching, when the customs which at present prevent educated men of the higher ranks of society from entering such professions will be regarded as things of the past. I shall be glad to see in this country, artists such as Sir Francis Grant, the President of the Royal Academy of Arts in England, one of the best of our painters of portraits—who is the distinguished brother of Sir Hope Grant, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army—and politicians such as Mr. Goschen, who, from commercial pursuits in England, attained the high distinction of representing the city of London in Parliament, and who now holds one of the highest offices in the cabinet. I should like to see educated men of this country taking high positions both in arts and in commerce, and by their practical ability in the professions which they choose, giving the best proof of their capacity to manage public affairs, should the opportunity offer for such employment.

I said the other day, in answer to a deputation of the Britrish Indian Asociation of Bombay, that it appeared to me that a competitive examination held in India was not the best method

of obtaining young men for the public service in this country. My remarks were not meant to refer to the competitive examination which is held in England for admission to the Civil Service, to which competitive examination all the subjects of Her Majesty, of whatever race they may be, or wherever they may be born, are by law eligible to be admitted. My remarks were directed to the question which is now before the Government of India, namely, in what manner the admission of natives of India into appointments which used to be confined to members of the Civil Service, but which have been opened to the natives by a recent Act of Parliament, can be best carried out. I said then, as I say now, that I do not think that this object can be best attained by means of competitive examinations in India. I have noticed that what I said at Bombay has been alluded to in a manner which does not correctly give the opinion which I then expressed; and I mention this subject now, to say here, in addressing as I do those who probably are as interested, if not more interested, in the question than any others in this city, that the subject is one which will be considered by the Government of India with an honest and sincere desire to admit, so far as public interest will allow us to do, natives of India to such offices in which we shall upon mature deliberation consider that they can give to the public and to their fellow-countrymen valuable and efficient service.

One word more and I shall sit down. I look upon the extension of education in India, and especially of high English education, as a matter of very great importance, because I see that it is only by English education, it is only by a complete mastery of the English language and a thorough sympathy with the forms of thought in England, that cordial and intimate social relations can be maintained between those of Her Majesty's subjects who come from the West, and those who live in this country; and, as I believe there are few things more important in this country than that there should be the most complete sympathy between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, I hail the extension of high

English education as being, to my mind, in addition to all the other advantages which it possesses, the most powerful aid to the complete social equality which I desire to see established in India between all Her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I shall always look back to this day with feelings of great satisfaction; and I consider it one of the highest honors that have fallen to my lot in life to have had to preside at this Convocation, held for the first time in this hall—which Convocation, I agree with you, may rightly be said to be the consummation of the educational policy, which has been followed by the Government of India for the last 20 years.

The Vice-Chancellor then declared the Convocation closed.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 2.

THE 18TH MARCH.

Present:

DR. F. N. MACNAMARA, *in the Chair.*
DR. N. C. MACNAMARA.
DR. WALLER.
DR. SMITH.
BABOO KÁNAILÁL DE, RAI BAHADOOR.
MUNSHI TAMEEZ KHAN, KHAN BAHADOOR.

82. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and representative in the Syndicate for the year 1873-74.

RESOLVED—

That Dr. F. N. Macnamara be re-elected President and representative in the Syndicate for the year 1873-74.

(Confirmed).
F. N. MACNAMARA,
President.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 3.

THE 21ST MARCH.

Present:

THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON, *in the Chair.*
BABOO JUGGODANANDA MOOKERJEA RAI BAHADOOR.
MR. MILLETT.
MR. PHILLIPS.

83. The Faculty met to elect a President and representative in the Syndicate for 1873-74.

RESOLVED—

That Mr. Justice Macpherson be re-elected President and representative in the Syndicate for 1873-74.

(Confirmed).

A. G. MACPHERSON,
President.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 1.

THE 24TH MARCH.

Present :

THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY, *in the Chair.*
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
THE HON'BLE MR. EGERTON.
THE HON'BLE RAJA RAMANATH TAGORE.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
BABOO RAJENDRALÁL MITRA.
THE REV. J. P. ASHTON.
THE REV. W. C. FYFE.
MR. BLANFORD.
BABOO RAMCHUNDER MITTER.
BABOO KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEA.
BABOO GOURDOSS BYSACK.
THE REV. S. DYSON.
THE REV. DR. WENGER.
MOULVIE KUBEER UDDIN.
REV. DR. JARDINE.

84. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President for the year 1873-74.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby was elected President and a representative in the Syndicate.

The Faculty then proceeded to elect two representatives in the Syndicate for 1873-74.

The Rev. K. M. Banerjea and Mr. Atkinson were elected.

(Confirmed).
W. MARKBY,
President.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 2.

THE 25TH MARCH.

(In circulation).

85. Proposed by Mr. Leonard and seconded by Mr. Sutcliffe—

That Colonel Hyde be elected President of the Faculty and representative in the Syndicate for the year 1873-74.

The proposal was adopted.

(Confirmed).

H. LEONARD,
President.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES OF THE SYNDICATE

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 9.

THE 29TH MARCH.

Present:

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the chair.*
THE HON'BLE W. MARKBY.
THE HON'BLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE REVD. K. M. BANERJEA.
DR. MACNAMARA.
MR. LEONARD.

86. Read again an application for the affiliation of the Jaipur Maharaja's College up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts.

ORDERED—

That the application be recommended for the sanction of the Governor General in Council, with effect from 1st January 1873.

87. Read applications from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for the affiliation of the High Schools at Baulia and Midnapore as institutions educating up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts.

ORDERED—

That the affiliation of these Schools be recommended for the sanction of the Governor General in Council, with effect from the 1st January 1873.

88. Read letter, No. 856 of 4th March, from the Government of India, announcing that the Governor General in Council had been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be fellows of the University :—

The Hon'ble J. T. D. Inglis, C. S.
H. L. Dampier, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C. S.
W. Smith, Esq., C. E.
Dr. H. C. Cutcliffe.
Assistant Surgeon K. McLeod, M. D.
Dr. Murray Thomson.
Henry Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq.
Revd. J. Wenger, D. D.
Babu Annoda Prosad Banerjea.
Moulovie Kabir Uddin.
Babu Krishna Kamal Bhattacharyya, B. L.
„ Satkari Datta.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

Also that the new fellows be distributed amongst the Faculties as follows—

The Hon'ble J. T. D. Inglis, C. S. H. L. Dampier, Esq., C. S. The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C. S. The Revd. J. Wenger, D. D. Moulovi Kabir Uddin. Babu Krishna Kamal Bhattacharyya, B. L.	*Faculty of Arts.*
Henry Millet, Esq. Arthur Phillips, Esq. Babu Annoda Prosad Banerjea.	*Faculty of Law.*
Dr. H. C. Cutcliffe. Assistant Surgeon K. McLeod, M. D. Dr. Murray Thomson. Babu Satkari Datta.	*Faculty of Medicine.*
W. Smith, Esq., C. E.	*Faculty of Engineering.*

89. Read letter, No. 136 of 14th March, from the Government of India, conveying the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to a special grant of Rs. 1,140 for the purchase of gowns for the University.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

90. Read letter, No. 121 of 21st March, from the Government of India, stating that the Governor General in Council sanctioned the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, that the sum of Rs. 100 hitherto paid as office rent to the Registrar may be added to his salary from the date on which the office is transferred to the new University building—on the understanding that a corresponding saving will be made in the establishment, and that in future the income of the University will be found equal to its expenditure.

ORDERED—

To be recorded.

91. Read a petition from certain L. L. candidates requesting a reconsideration of the decision of the Syndicate, that there should not be another examination for Licence in Law.

ORDERED—

That a Notification be published in the *Gazette* announcing that the University will hold a final examination next January for a Licence in Law, and that all candidates who were admissible to the examination in January 1873, will be permitted to appear at this final examination.

92. The Registrar submitted a copy of the Regulations for the Triposes in the Semitic and Indian Languages which had been adopted at Cambridge.

ORDERED—

That after circulation to the members of the Syndicate, the copy of Regulations be recorded.

93. The following selections in languages for the examinations of 1875-76 were adopted: —

ENTRANCE EXAMINTAION, 1875.

Greek.

Xenophon	...	Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer	...	Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cicero	...	De Senectute.
Tibullus	...	Selections.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mohábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.

Upakramanika.

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul	...	Pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Munzam.		

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali

Selections.

Urdu.

Selections by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Selections by Babu Sivaprasad	...	(Medical Hall Press, Benares).

Uriya.

Ramayan, Sundrakand	...	Calcutta School Book Society's Edition.
Hitopadesha, Books I and II	...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Raghuvansa	...	Ditto ditto ditto.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I to III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsaree.

Dhamma Pada.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1875.

English.

Scott	... Lady of the Lake.
Cowper	... Task, Books IV and V.
Presscott	... Essays on the Asylum for the blind and Sir Walter Scott. Siege of Malta, Chapters III—V, Book IV, Vol. II of Philip II.
Napier	... Battle of Albuera, pp. 540--566, Vol. III of the Peninsular War.
White	... Extracts from the Natural History of Selborne.
Addison	... Selections from the Spectator.

Greek.

Euripides	... Medea.
Herodotus	... Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Livy	... Book II.
Ovid	... Metamorphoses, Selections XI—XXII.

Sanskrit.

Kumára Sambhava.
Uttarcharita.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.	Psalms, 1—72.
Ruth.	Job, Chap. 1—5.

Persian.

Selections.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1876.

English.

Shakspeare	... Henry V and The Tempest.
Milton	... Samson Agonistes.
Byron	... Ode to Napoleon.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury	... Extracts from Books III and IV.
Bacon	... Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Bolingbroke	... Reflections on Exile.

Channing	... Essay on Napoleon.
Arnold	... On the Social Progress of States.
Burke	... On Economical Reform.
Macaulay	... Essay on Milton.
	Greek.
Sophocles	... Ajax.
Thucydides	... Book I.
	Latin.
Catullus	... Selections from.
Propertius	... Selections from.
Cicero	... De Signis.
	Sanskrit.
Raghuvansa	... Books I—IX.
Sakuntala	... (Devanagri Recension.)
	Arabic.
Tarikh-i-Yamini Hamasah first 31 pages. Muttanabbi	... ... } As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
	Hebrew.
Deuteronomy.	
Psalms	... I.—XLI.
Isaiah	... I.—XXXIX.
Daniel	... I.—VII.
Proverbs.	
	Persian.
	As in published Selections.

94. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the B. C. E. and L. C. E. Examinations :—

Mr. Pothecary.
„ Scott.
„ W. G. Willson.
„ Locke.

95. The consideration of the changes proposed by Mr. Atkinson in the Entrance Regulations was deferred to a future meeting.

By permission of the Syndicate, Mr. Atkinson withdrew his proposal to restrict the compulsory study of a classic to the Entrance Examination.

96. The Examiners in Medicine reported that the undermentioned students had passed the Examination—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Biharilal	Medical College.
Sarkar, Krishna Gopal	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Dharmadas	Medical College.
„ Umeschandra	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Amritalal	Ditto.
Das, Benimadhav	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	Ditto.
Datta, Batekrishna	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	Ditto.
De, Ramankrishna	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	Ditto.
Gupta, Chandrakumar	Ditto.
Haldar, Prisitosh	Ditto.
Laha, Asutosh	Ditto.
Lahiri, Bhushanchandra	Ditto.
Majumdar, Annadaprasad	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra	Ditto.
Munshi, Amritalal	Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjavihari	Ditto.
Pal, Bholanath	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	Ditto.
Ray, Devendranath	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	Ditto.
Sen, Umeschandra	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical order.

Basu, Asutosh	Medical College.
„ Chandrabhushan	Ditto.
Basak, Mahimchandra	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Harinath	Ditto.
Champati, Amulyacharan	Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Phakirchandra	Ditto.
Dás, Hirálál (1st)	Ditto.
„ Hirálál (2nd)	Ditto.
Datta Meghnáth	Ditto.
„ Sáradáprasád	Ditto.
Dhar, Batekrishna	Ditto.
Garvin, F. F.	Ditto.
Ghosh, Avináschandra	Ditto.
„ Rákháldás	Ditto.
Gupta, Devendranáth	Ditto.
Majumdár, Binadvihári	Ditto.
„ Niváranchandra	Ditto.
Mallik, Isánchándra	Ditto.
„ Kánáilál	Ditto
Mukhopádhyay, Kálidás	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
„ Matilál	Ditto.
„ Pramathanáth	Ditto.
Páin, Akáháy Kumar	Ditto.
Ráy, Jogneswàr...	Ditto.
„ Làlvihâri	Ditto.
, Nirodnâth	Ditto.
Saha, Asokchandra	Ditto.
Sen, Govindalàl	Ditto.
„ Tàrinicharan	Ditto.
Sengupta, Priyanâth	Ditto.

ORDERED—

That the names of the successful candidates be published in the Gazette.

97. The Registrar laid before the Syndicate the proceedings of the faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, electing their respective Presidents and representatives in the Syndicate for 1873-74.

98. It was decided that the annual report of the Syndicate should be laid before the Senate during the last week of April, and that the re-appointment of the Registrar for a further period of two years should be proposed.

99. The following bills of contingencies were passed :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
2 Bills Messrs Thacker Spink & Co. for Prize Books ...	200	0	0
2 „ for Service Postage Stamps	40	0	0
3 „ for Sundry expenses	104	0	0
1 Bill Babu Manmohan Mitra for superintending the Entrance Examination	12	0	0
1 Bill Remittance for Printing Examination papers in England	750	0	0
TOTAL ...	1,106	0	0

(Confirmed)

E. C. BAYLEY,

Vice-Chancellor.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

Report of the Syndicate on the business of the year 1872-73.

The usual examinations have been held during the year in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering; and a tabular statement is appended, showing the general result, and affording a comparison with the results of former years. The total number of candidates at the examinations of the present year was 3,352, against 2,961 of last year.

Entrance Examination.

For the Entrance Examination there were 2,144 candidates, of whom 938 passed, 1,142 failed, and 64 were absent. Of the successful candidates, 181 were placed in the first division, 499 in the Second, and 258 in the third. Of the 1,142 candidates who failed, 865 were rejected in English, 321 in the second language, 722 in History and Geography, and 534 in Mathematics. The number of candidates was greater by 242 than in the previous year. There was an increase of 214 in the number of candidates from Bengal, of 7 from the North-Western Provinces, of 31 from the Central Provinces, of 30 from Oudh, and a decrease of 26 from the Panjáb, and of 11 from Ceylon. The percentage of passed candidates was more favorable than last year, being 43·75 against 40, whilst a much larger proportion than usual gained places in the first and second classes.

The following statement gives the number of failures in one subject only :—

English	192
Second languages	40
History and Geography	75
Mathematics	51

A classification of the candidates according to the second languages they took up, gives the following result:—

Number of Candidates	Number examined in									
	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Bengali.	Persian.	Urdú.	Hindi.	Oorya.	Armenian.	Burmese.
2,144	93	1,157	51	478	13	295	38	14	4	1

This table shows that only 61 per cent. of the candidates took up a classic as their second language, whilst in the previous year the percentage was 71.

The provinces from which the Entrance candidates came up, and the religion professed, are shown in the following statements:—

PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division	Total.
Bengal	1,717	144	372	221	737
North-Western Provinces	186	20	64	16	100
Panjáb ...	56	4	15	3	22
Oudh ...	108	9	30	6	45
Central Provinces .	71	2	17	12	31
Ceylon .	6	2	1	...	3
Total ...	2,144	181	499	258	938

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindús ...	1,468	118	314	188	620
Mahomedans ...	74	1	19	10	30
Christians ...	83	14	17	4	35
Theists ...	15	...	4	4	8
Brahmists ...	75	10	17	15	42
Budhist ..	1	1	...	...	1
Sikh ...	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	1,717	144	372	221	737

N. W. PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division	Total.
Hindús ...	137	13	46	14	73
Mahomedans ...	19	2	9	...	11
Christians ...	24	5	5	2	12
Brahmists ...	4	...	3	...	3
Jains ...	2	...	1	...	1
Total ...	186	20	64	16	100

PANJAB.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindús ...	41	4	11	3	18
Mahomedans ...	6	...	2	...	2
Christians ...	6	...	2	...	2
Sikhs ...	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	56	4	15	3	22

OUDH.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindús ...	72	6	19	5	30
Mahomedans ...	22	...	3	...	3
Christians ...	13	3	7	1	11
Theists ...	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	108	9	30	6	45

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindús	57	...	13	12	25
Mahomedans	4	...	1	...	1
Christians	10	2	3	...	5
Total ...	71	2	17	12	31

CEYLON.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Christians	6	2	1	...	3

First Examination in Arts.

For the First Examination in Arts 560 candidates were registered, of whom 220 passed, 332 were plucked, and 8 were absent. Of the successful candidates, 18 were placed in the first division, 73 in the second, and 129 in the third. Of those who were plucked, 271 failed in English, 159 in the second languages, 129 in History, 148 in Mathematics and 231 in Philosophy. As compared with last year there was an increase of 53 in the number of candidates for this Examination. There was an increase of 29 from Bengal, of 14 from the North-Western Provinces, of 3 from the Central Provinces, of 5 from the Panjab, of 1 from Oudh and of 1 from Ceylon. The percentage of passed candidates was 39 against 40 in the previous year.

The following is a statement of the number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	...	...	...	32
Second languages	...	...	...	3
History ...	...	...	...	2
Mathematics	...	...	...	4
Philosophy	...	...	...	19

A classification of the candidates according to the second languages they took up, gives the following results :—

Number of Candidates.	Number Examined in			
	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.
560	18	488	34	20

The following statements show the Provinces from which the candidates were drawn, and the religion professed :—

PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Bengal ...	463	16	61	107	184
N. W. Provinces ...	45	0	8	9	17
Panjáb ...	26	1	1	8	10
Oudh ...	15	1	1	3	5
Central Provinces ...	8	...	1	2	3
Ceylon ...	3	...	1	0	1
Total ...	560	18	73	129	220

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindús ...	380	14	51	86	151
Mahomedans ...	22	...	...	5	5
Christians ...	13	...	4	4	8
Brahmists ...	25	1	3	7	11
Theists and Deists ...	22	1	3	4	8
Parsee ...	1	...	...	1	1
Total ...	463	16	61	107	184

N. W. PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindús ...	34	...	6	6	12
Mahomedans ...	5	..	1	2	3
Christians ...	4	...	1	1	2
Brahmists ...	1	...	...	...	...
Jains ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	45	...	8	9	17

PUNJAB.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindús ...	24	1	1	7	9
Brahmists ...	1	...	...	1	1
Sikhs ...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	26	1	1	8	10

OUDH.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total,
Hindús ...	12	1	1	2	4
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	...	...
Brahmists ...	1	...	...	...	...
Theists ...	1	...	...	1	1
Total ...	15	1	1	3	5

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed,			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindús ...	8	...	1	2	3

CEYLON.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Christians ...	3	...	1	...	1

B. A. Degree Examination.

For the degree of B. A. there were 242 candidates, of whom 126 passed, 109 were plucked, and 7 were absent. Of the successful candidates, 14 were placed in the first division, 59 in in the second, and 53 in the third. Of the rejected candidates, 62 failed in English, 44 in the second languages, 8 in History, 45 in Mathematics, 75 in Philosophy, and 35 in the Optional subjects.

The tollcwing is a statement of the number of candidates who failed in one subject only :—

English	... 6
Second languages	... 6
Mathematics	... 4
Philosophy	... 9
Optional subjects	... 3

A classification of the candidates according to the second languages they took up, gives the followiug results :—

Number of Candidates.	Number examined in		
	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.
242	5	216	21

The Provinces from which the candidates were drawn and and the religion professed, are shown in the following tables :—

PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Bengal ...	207	12	51	47	110
North-Western Provinces ...	16	...	3	4	7
Punjáb ...	14	2	4	2	8
Oudh ...	5	...	1	...	1
Total ...	242	14	59	53	126

RELIGION.

BENGAL.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindús ...	163	11	39	37	87
Mahomedans ...	4	...	3	...	3
Christians ...	6	...	1	3	4
Brahmists ...	18	1	4	5	10
Theists and Deists ...	16	...	4	2	6
Total ...	207	12	51	47	110

PANJAB.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division	Third Division.	Total.
Hindús ...	13	2	4	1	7
Christians ...	1	...	...	1	1
Total. ...	14	2	4	2	8

N. W. PROVINCES.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindús ..	12	...	2	3	5
Mahomedans ...	1	...	...	1	1
Christians ...	2	...	...	...	...
Brahmists ...	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	16	...	3	4	7

OUDH.

	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.			
		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
Hindús ...	2	...	1	...	1
Mahomedans ...	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	...	1	...	1

Honor Examination in Arts.

There were 19 Candidates for Honors in Arts, of whom 15 were successful, 2 being placed in first class, 5 in the second, and 8 in the third. For the degree of M. A. there were 11 candidates, of whom 5 were successful. The institutions from which the candidates came up, the subject of examination and the number passed, are shown in the following tables:—

HONORS IN ARTS.

Names of Institutions.	English.		Sanskrit.		History.		Mathematics.		Mental and Moral Philosophy.		Natural and Physical Science.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.
Presidency College ..	5	5	...	...	1	...	4	2	1	1	2	2
Hooghly College ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Dacca College ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Free Church Institution ..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Delhi College ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	10	10	...	...	2	...	4	2	1	1	2	2

M. A. DEGREE.

Names of Institutions.	English.		History.		Philosophy.		Physical Science.	
	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.
Presidency College	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Free Church Institution	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Assembly's Institution	...	...	1	...	1	1	..	..
Dacca College	..	...	...	...	1	...	..	...
Canning College, Lucknow	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	3	1	...	2	1	2	1

Law Examination.

For the B. L degree there were 137 Candidates, of whom 3 passed in the first division, 72 in the second and 33, who attained only the standard of marks for a Licence, were passed as Licentiates. The large increase in the number of candidates for the degree of B. L. was caused by the re-appearance of a considerable number who failed at the examination of the preceding year. The following table shows the colleges from which the candidates came up, and the number passed for the Degree and the Licence :—

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.		
		First Division.	Second Division.	L. L.
Berhampore College ...	1	...	1	...
Cuttack High School ...	1	...	...	1
Dacca College ...	4	...	4	...
Gowhatty High School ...	1	...	1	...
Hooghly College ...	9	...	3	4
Kishnaghur College ...	14	2	8	2
Canning College, Lucknow ...	1	...	1	...
Patna College ...	7	1	5	1
Presidency College ...	99	...	49	25
Total ...	137	3	72	33

For the Licence in Law there were 93 candidates, of whom 44 were successful. The large increase in the number of candidates at this examination was caused by the decision of the Syndicate that this was to be the last examination for the award

of a Licence. The colleges from which the candidates came up and the number passed are shown in the following statement:—

Names of Institutions.	Number of Candidates.	Number Passed.
Berhampore College ..	7	4
Canning College, Lucknow ...	1	1
Dacca College ...	9	6
Hooghly College ...	9	4
Kishnaghur College ...	5	2
Patna College ...	2	2
Presidency College ...	58	23
Queen's College, Benares ...	2	2
Total ...	93	44

Examination in Medicine.

For the first M. B. Examination there was only one candidate, who failed. For the first L. M. S. Examination there were 77 candidates, of whom 31 passed. For the second M. B. Examination there were four candidates, of whom two passed in the second division. For the second L. M. S. Examination there were 48 candidates, of whom 23 passed.

The Board of Examiners in Medicine for 1872 sent up with their report the following resolution:—

"The Board are of opinion that the first Examination in Arts should be substituted for the Entrance Examination, as a qualification for admission to the Medical College."

The Syndicate referred this resolution to the Faculty of Medicine for consideration and report: and the Faculty were of opinion—

(1). That the first Examination in Arts should be substituted for the Entrance Examination, as a qualification for admission to the first L. M. S. Examination.

(2). That on the substitution of the first Examintion in Arts for the Entrance Examination, as a qualification for admission to the first L. M. S. Examination, every candidate for the second

M. B. Examination should (in addition to the present subjects) be examined in one of the following subjects to be selected by himself:—

Chemistry.
Botany.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Physiology (including Comparative Anatomy).

The change in the Regulations recommended by the Faculty is receiving the earnest attention of the Syndicate, and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which at present surround the question will shortly be arrived at.

L. C. E. Examination.

There were two candidates for the degree of B. C. E., of whom one passed. For a Licence in Engineering there were 14 candidates, of whom 7 passed.

Premchand Roychand Examination.

The Examination for a Studentship on the foundation of Premchand Roychand, resulted in the election of Baboo Girijabhusan Mukhopadhyay, M.A., of the Presidency College, who took up English, History, and Philosophy.

The Syndicate deem it advisable to levy a moderate fee from candidates on registering their names for admission to this Examination, in order to serve as a check upon candidates who have no serious intention of appearing at the Examination. In the present year 6 candidates were registered for Examination, of whom only one came up; and the fund was drawn upon for the payment of two examiners whose questions were not required, owing to the withdrawal of the candidates who had elected to be examined in these particular subjects. The Syndicate think a fee of 32 Rupees may very properly be levied from candidates on registering their names for admission to this Examination.

Tagore Professorship.

The term of three years, for which Mr. Cowell was appointed Tagore Professor of Law, expired in July last, and at a meeting of the Senate, on the 10th July, Baboo Syama Charan Sarkar was elected Professor, in

succession to Mr. Cowell, for a period extending from 11th July 1872, to 31st August 1873.

The Syndicate, in consultation with the Faculty of Law, approved of the Professor's proposal to deliver a course of lectures on certain branches of Mahomedan Law; and the Professor is now engaged in the delivery of his lectures in the theatre of the Presidency College.

Institutions Affiliated.

The following Institutions have been affiliated during the year up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts: Jaipur Maharaja's College, Midnapore High School, Baulia High School.

Text books in Natural Science.

The Senior Board of Examiners in Arts sent up to the Syndicate, with their report on the result of the B.A. Examination, the following resolution:—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is very desirable that elementary text-books treating of the Natural Sciences be prepared specially for teaching these subjects to Indian students. The text-books now available, though excellent of their kind, having been prepared for English boys, deal more especially with objects familiar, or common in Europe, and have but few references to such as are most interesting, and familiar, to the Indian learner. This want is more particularly felt in teaching such subjects as Zoology, Geology, and Physical Geography. This meeting believes that were the want of elementary works adapted for local teaching brought promineutly to public notice in a report of the Syndicate, or in such other manner as the Syndicate may deem advisable, the attention of qualified persons would be drawn to the subject, and that works of the kind required would before long be forthcoming. The meeting is of opinion that the extension of Physical Science teaching in India would be greatly facilitated with such aids."

The Syndicate concur with the Board in thinking it of the highest importance to the extension of Physical Science teaching in India, that text-books in such subjects as Zoology, Geology, and

Physical Geography, should be prepared, drawing their illustrations from objects familiar to Indian students; and it is hoped that this recognition of the want of a suitable series of Scientific Manuals, may induce competent men to undertake their preparation.

Radha Kanta Deb Medal.

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial, having resolved that the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, "should be made over to the Senate of the Calcutta University, to be invested in Government Securities, or Municipal Debentures, for the purpose of awarding a gold medal to the best Sanskrit Scholar among the successful candidates for the B. A. degree of each year"—the Honorary Secretary to the Fund has announced his intention of handing over to the University the sum of Rs. 2,000 in Municipal Debentures, in Trust, for the purpose of carrying out the resolution of the subscribers. The Syndicate on behalf of the University have thankfully accepted this benefaction.

Finance.

A statement of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873 is subjoined. Under receipts from Government are included special grants of Rs. 9,000 for the purchase of furniture for the new building, and of Rs. 1,140, for the purchase of University gowns. Excluding these items, the account shows that the ordinary receipts have exceeded the ordinary disbursement by Rs. 6,165-0-4.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
From Government	....	*58,717 15 8	Establishment	5,268 0 0	
			Office rent	1,200 0 0	
			Scholarships	768 0 0	
			Gold medals	294 14 3	
FEES.			Prize	200 0 0	
			Remuneration to Examiners	34,556 8 0	
Entrance Examination	21,440 0 0		Calendar	300 0 0	
First Examination in Arts	11,200 0 0		Contingencies	5,990 9 5	
B. A. Examination	7,260 0 0		Furniture for the new building ..	9,000 0 0	
Honors in Arts Examination	950 0 0		Gowns for new members	1,140 0 0	
M. A. Degree Examination	550 0 0				58,717 15 8*
B. L. Degree Examination	4,110 0 0				
Licence in Law Examination	2,325 0 0		Paid to the General Treasury as per Sub-Treasurer's receipts No. A11-461 dated 17th June, No. A11-1387, dated 14th November, No. A11-1517, dated 17th December, 1872, No. A11-1798 dated 31st January, and No. A11-2063, dated 6th March 1873	....	54,743 0 0
L. M. S. First Examination	1,540 0 0				
Ditto Second Examination	1,200 0 0				
B. M. First Examination	29 0 0				
Ditto Second Examination	120 0 0				
B. C. E. Examination	90 0 0				
L. C. E. Examination	350 0 0				
Duplicate Certificates and Fines ..	63 0 0				
		51,218 0 0			
BOOK FUND.					
Proceeds from the sale of University Publications	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0			
GOWN FUND.					
Contribution to the Gown Fund ..	25 0 0	25 0 0			
Total Rs. ..	....	1,13,460 15 8	Total Rs. ..	....	1,13,460 15 8

* Including the sum of Rs. 10,140 drawn on account of furniture for the new building and for gowns.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the University by the Governor General in Council :—

The Hon'ble J. T. D. Inglis, C. S.
H. L. Dampier, Esq., C.S.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.
W. Smith, Esq., C. E.
Dr. H. C. Cutcliffe.
K. McLeod, Esq., M.D.
Dr. Murray Thomson.
Henry Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq,
Revd. J. Wenger, D. D.
Baboo Annadaprasad Banerjee.
Moulvi Kubeeruddin.
Baboo Krishna Kamal Bhattacharygya, B. L.
Baboo Satkari Dautta.

The Syndicate for the coming year is constituted as follows:—

The Hon'ble W. Markby,
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., } *In Arts.*
The Revd. K. M. Banerjea,
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson,—*In Law.*
Dr. F. N. Macnamara,—*In Medicine.*
Lieutenant Col. H. Hyde,—*In Engineering.*

It is recommended that the Faculties for 1873-74 be constituted as follows :—

ARTS.

President :

The Hon'ble W. Markby.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab Provinces.
The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S., C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, C.S.
T. Oldham, Esq., L.L.D.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A.

Pandit Eshwar Chandra Bidyasagar.
H. S. Reid, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
George Smith, Esq., L.L.D.
The Revd. K. M. Banerjea.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I.
M. Kempson, Esq., M.A.
Raja Kalikissen Bahadoor.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble Raja Romanath Tagore.
Baboo Rajendralal Mitra.
Moulovi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
The Hon'ble A. Eden, C.S.
Baboo Juggodananda Mookerjea, Rai Bahadoor.
The Revd. E. C. Stuart, B. A.
The Revd. W. C. Fyfe.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.
„ Ramchundra Mitter.
„ Peary Chand Mitter.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee.
„ Prasanna Kumar, Sarvadhikari.
The Most Revd. W. Steins, D. D.
The Revd. T. Skelton, M. A.
The Revd. J. Murray Mitchell, LL. D.
The Revd. J. P. Ashton, M. A.
J. A. Aldis, Esq., M. A.
J. Sime, Esq., B. A.
The revd. J. Trafford, M. A.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., M. A.
A. O. Hume, Esq., C. B. C, S.
T. H. Thornton, Esq., D. C. L., C. S.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C. S.
Captain W. N. M. Holroyd.
Colin Browning, Esq., M. A.
E. Willmot, Esq., B. A.

R. T. H. Griffith, Esq, M. A.
Baboo Bapudeva Shastri.
„ Siva Prasad, C. S I.
J. W. Sherer, Esq., C. S. I., C. S.
H. G. Keene, Esq., C. S.
J. D. Sandford, Esq., M. A., C. S.
H. Tempeton, Esq.
R. Thwaytes, Esq., M. A.
S. Lobb, Esq., M. A.
K Deighton, Esq., B. A.
A. S. Harrison, Esq., B. A.
C. B. Clarke, Esq., M. A.
Revd. T. V. French M. A.
Baboo Mohendralall Sircar, M. D.
Sir G. E. Couper, Bart., C. B., C. S. I
A. C. Lyall, Esq., C. S.
J. Beames, Esq., C. S.
W. W. Hunter, Esq., B. A., L. L. D., C. S.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M. A.
Captain H. S. Jarrett.
Revd. R. Jardine, B D., D. Sc.
Revd. S. Dyson.
Revd. C. E. Vines,. B. A.
Baboo Durgachurn Law.
„ Gourdas Bysack.
The Hon'ble J. T. D. Inglis, C. S.
H. L. Dampier, Esq, C. S.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C. S.
Revd. J. Wenger, D. D.
Moulovi Kabir-Uddin.
Baboo Krishna Kamal Bhattacharjya, B. L.

LAW.

President :

The Hon'ble A. G. MACPHERSON.

Members :

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.

W. A. Montriou, Esq.
Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
Moulovi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
Baboo Juggodananda Mookerjea, Rai Bahadoor.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
The Hon'ble Dwarkanath Mitter.
A. P. Howell, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble W. Markby.
G. S. Fagan, Esq., B. A.
W. Jardine, Esq., M. A.
H. Cowell, Esq.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul.
The Hon'ble C. A. Turner.
The Hon'ble R. Spankie.
H. Bell, Esq., C. S.
J. Graham, Esq.
Henry Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq.
Baboo Annada Prasad Banerjea.

MEDICINE.

President :

F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.

Members :

J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F. R., C. S.
Norman Chevers, Esq., M. D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F. R C. S.
S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
Baboo Chundra Kumar Dey, M. D.
N. C. Macnamara, Esq.
A. J. Payne, Esq., M. D., B. A.
J. Ewart, Esq., M. D.
Charles Palmer, Esq., M. D.
W. K. Waller, Esq., M. D.
C. R. Francis, Esq., M. B.
W. Jameson, Esq.
J. B. Scriven, Esq.
W. J. Palmer, Esq., M. D.
D. B. Smith, Esq., M. D.

J. C. Brown, Esq., C. B.
J. M. Cunningham, Esq., M. D.
Baboo Kanailal Dey.
G. King, Esq., M. B.
J. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Munshi Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Dr. H. C. Cutcliffe.
K. McLeod, Esq., M. D.
Dr. Murray Thomson.
Baboo Satkari Datta.

ENGINEERING.

President:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. HYDE, R. E.

Members.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
T. Oldham, Esq., L.L.D.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
Major E. C. S. Williams, R. E.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C. E.
Col. C. H. Dickens, R. A., C. S. I.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Col. H. E. L. Thuillier, R. A., C. S. I.
Col. J. E. Gastrell.
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Medley, R. E.
H. Leonard, Esq., C. E.
Lieut.-Col. J. F. Tennant, R. E.
T. S. Isaac, Esq., C. E.
G. Sibley, Esq., C. E.
W. Smith, Esq., C. E.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have conducted the University Examinations for 1872-73.

Entrance Examination.

English ... ... { M. J. White, Esq.
J. K. Rogers, Esq.
F. J. Rowe, Esq.
Revd. W. Johnson.

Bengali and Sanskrit	...	Baboo Rajkrishna Banerjee. „ Brajanath Sarma. „ Nrisinha Chandra Mookerjee. „ Kartichunder Banerjea.
History and Geography	...	Revd. J. Trafford. J. Wilson, Esq. R. Thwaytes, Esq. Dr. W. Robson.
Mathematics ...	...	W. McLaren Smith, Esq. W. Griffiths, Esq. M. Mowat, Esq. Revd. J. Fierens.
Hindi and Ureya	...	Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

First Arts and B. A. Examination.

English ...	...	Revd. Dr. Murray Mitchell. J. Sime, Esq.
Sanskrit ...	...	Revd. K. M. Banerjea. Pandit Maheschandra Nyaratna.
History ...	...	E. Lethbridge, Esq. Revd. R. Jardine.
Mathematics ...	...	J. A. Aldis, Esq. W. G. Willson, Esq.
Philosophy ...	...	Revd. S. Dyson. A. W. Croft, Esq.
Physical Science ...	...	H. F. Blanford, Esq. W. G. Willson, Esq.

Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

Greek and Latin ...	...	A. W. Garrett, Esq. W. T. Webb, Esq.
Arabic, Persian, and Urdu	...	H. Blochmann, Esq.

Honor and M. A. Degree Examinations.

English ...	...	Revd. Dr. Murray Mitchell. J. Sime, Esq.
History ...	...	E. Lethbridge, Esq. Revd. R. Jardine.
Mathematics ...	...	J. A. Aldis, Esq. W. G. Willson, Esq.
Philosophy ...	...	Revd. S. Dyson. A. W. Croft, Esq.

Physical Science ...	...	H. F. Blanford, Esq. W. G. Willson, Esq.

B. L. and L. I. Examinations.

L. A. Goodeve, Esq.
W. Forsyth, Esq.

MEDICINE.

In Anatomy	...	Dr. McConnell.
„ Chemistry and „ Medical Jurisprudence	... ..	„ F. N. Macnamara.
„ Materia Medica	...	„ S. G. Chuckerbutty.
„ Medicine and Midwifery	...	„ Dr. D. B. Smith.
„ Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery	...	„ H. C. Cutcliffe.
„ Physiology	...	„ J. Ewart.
„ Botany	...	„ G. Henderson.
„ Comparative Anatomy	...	„ J. Anderson.

ENGINEERING.

J. Suctliffe, Esq.
J. M. Scott, Esq.
Captain Steel.
C. Grant, Esq.

12*th April* 1873.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

Number of Candidates at University Examinations, and the number passed in each year since 1857.

	Entrance		First Examination in Arts		Bachelor of Arts.		Master of Arts		Licence in Law		Bachelor in Law		Licence in Medicine and Surgery				Bachelor in Medicine				Doctor of Medicine		Licence in Civil Engineering		Bachelor in Civil Engineering	
													First Examination		Second Examination.		First Examination		Second Examination							
	No of candidates	No passed	No of candidates	No passed	No of candidates	No passed	No of candidates	No passed	No of candidates.	No passed	No of candidates,	No. passed.	No of candidates	No passed	No of candidates	No passed.	No of candidates	No passed	No of candidates	No passed	No. of candidates	No passed	No. of candidates	No. passed	No of candidates	No passed
1857	244	162						...		...		...	12	12												
1858	464	111			13	2					19	11	40	24												
1859*...	1,411	583			20	10		...			20	3	31	12												
1860	808	245			65	13					22	10	31	13												
1861	1,058	477	163	97	39	15	1		7	2	17	14	16	7	20	14							10	6		
1862	1,114	477	220	99	34	24	3		16	8	13	13	33	18	17	7					1	1	18	14		
1863	1,307	690	272	149	35	25	7	6	19	9	15	9	35	16	19	14					2	2				
1864	1,396	702	321	151	66	30	8	3	1	1	22	19	42	22	25	11					2	0	10	5		
1865	1,500	510	446	202	82	45	15	11	7	5	17	17	34	14	20	18	2	2			1	1	5	2		
1866	1,350	638	426	131	122	79	18	15	17	13	22	11	35	10	26	20	5	5					9			
1867	1,507	814	388	188	141	60	39	22	17	14	36	22	44	17	18	15	2	1	2	2			6	6		
1868	1,734	892	423	196	212	99	25	15	10	3	72	51	45	6	13	11	2	1	4	3			3	2		
1869	1,730	817	520	225	174	77	29	18	32	13	98	58	61	27	20	19	3	2	2	2			7	4	1	1
1870	1,905	1,099	540	233	210	98	32	24	26	18	87	74	56	42	7	5	4	4	1	1			9	3		
1871	1,902	767	507	204	212	84	39	35	27	12	83	51	58	36	29	27	2	2	2	1			12	2	1	
1872	2,144	938	560	220	232	100	32	24	58	17	100	21	68	29	42	27	2		5	3			14	7	2	1
1873					242	126	30	20	93	44	137	72	77	31	48	23	1		4	2						

* Two Entrance Examinations in 1859.